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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

1916 7.10.7
LABOR BULLETIN No. 118

(Being Part VI of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor for 1916)

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1915



DECEMBER 1, 1916

BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1917

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-254, State House, Boston

The Bureau is organized into five permanent divisions: 1. The *Administration Division*, charged with duties supervisory in relation to the several divisions; 2. The *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of statistical and other information relating to matters affecting labor and the condition of the working people, as well as questions of general economic and social interest; 3. The *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; 4. The *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances, audits municipal accounts and installs accounting systems in cities and towns, and supervises the issuance of town notes; 5. The *Public Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Public Employment Offices, of which there are four, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 47 Water Street, Springfield; 182 Bank Street, Fall River; and 48-52 Green Street, Worcester. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a sixth division, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Section 1 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices . . . ; and to take the Decennial Census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1915.

I.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE REPORT.

The data presented in this report,¹ covering the calendar year 1915, have reference principally to the number and membership of labor organizations in existence in the Commonwealth at the close of the year and the unemployment of organized workmen, data for previous years being presented for comparative purposes. Considerable other information was obtained from labor organizations during the year, but, owing to its volume and distinctive character, it has been published in separate bulletins as follows: A directory² of labor organizations in Massachusetts, including also a list of all national and international organizations represented by one or more locals in the United States; a report³ showing the union scales of wages and hours of labor in effect in the principal organized trades in Massachusetts in 1915; and four quarterly reports⁴ on the subject of unemployment in Massachusetts, the principal data contained therein being summarized in Section IV of the present report. In addition to the bulletins containing information based primarily on union returns,

¹ Earlier reports have been issued as follows:

1908 — Part II of the Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1909 — Part III of the Fortieth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1910 — Labor Bulletin No. 87.

1911 — Part II of the Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1912 — Labor Bulletin No. 96.

1913 — Labor Bulletin No. 105.

1914 — Labor Bulletin No. 112.

² See Labor Bulletin No. 106, entitled "Fourteenth Annual Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1915."

³ See Labor Bulletin No. 114, entitled "Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts, 1915," and a report, in a sense supplementary to this report, but based primarily on information obtained from steam and electric railway companies in the form of "rules" or schedules embodying the rates of pay paid to their employees, which was issued as Labor Bulletin No. 115, entitled "Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Steam and Electric Railway Service."

⁴ These reports were issued, respectively, as the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Quarterly Reports on Unemployment in Massachusetts.

the Bureau has issued a compilation of the labor laws¹ passed during the legislative session of 1915.

The data presented in these several reports, in so far as they related to organized labor, were secured in answer to inquiries contained in schedules which were received by mail from union officials who were believed to be well qualified to furnish the requisite information. In those instances where the union officials failed to return the schedules properly filled out, agents of this Bureau obtained the information from such officials directly, or from some other reliable source. There were only a few instances where the international officials failed to supply the information requested, and in nearly all such cases, it was possible to obtain the facts from the official journal of the organization or from some organizer or other representative residing in Massachusetts.

The returns here published were furnished as of the date December 31, 1915, with the exception of the quarterly statistics of unemployment, which were as of the respective dates March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. In a very few instances, owing to the failure or inability of certain organizations to state their membership as of the date, December 31, 1915, the membership as reported at the end of the next earlier quarter of the year was taken as the approximate membership at the close of the year.

The data showing the number and membership of organizations in existence on December 31, 1915, as classified by municipalities, industries, and occupations, may be taken as an authoritative and approximately complete showing as to the aggregate membership of all the local organizations in the Commonwealth at the close of the year. With reference to the statistics of unemployment it may be stated that, while information was not received from some unions, — including those to which the inquiries were not applicable, — for all practical purposes the tabulations may be considered sufficiently complete to answer the purpose for which they have been secured, namely, that of showing the general conditions in those occupations, industries, and municipalities which are, to any considerable extent, organized. Realizing that the returns having reference only to *organized* labor could not properly be assumed to be *fully* representative of unemployment conditions affecting the entire wage-earning population, the Bureau has endeavored to cover more comprehensively the industrial field by securing a large number of reports from secretaries of boards of trade and of employers' associations, editors of

¹ See Labor Bulletin No. 110, entitled "*Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1915.*" This Bulletin was issued as a supplement to Labor Bulletin No. 104, entitled "*Handbook of Labor Laws,*" which contained the labor legislation in effect at the close of the legislative session in 1914.

trade journals, and from other persons conversant with industrial and trade conditions in this State. Abstracts and brief summaries of these trade reports were published in connection with the data furnished by the trade unions.

Details relating to individual local unions are not published by this Bureau for the reason that such information is considered *confidential* and that it has served its chief purpose when presented so as to show general conditions throughout the Commonwealth without disclosing facts which might be used to the detriment of any organization. In our statistical tables we have not, in any case, presented facts which referred to less than five unions in any class. By express permission, however, we are accustomed to publish under the name of the organization to which it applies the information appearing in our Annual Directory of Labor Organizations.

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL DATA.

In the following paragraphs the principal statistical data collected from local labor organizations in Massachusetts during the year have been briefly summarized.

Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions.—At the close of 1915, the total number of local organizations in the Commonwealth was 1,425, showing a net increase of 33 organizations during the year, 118 new unions having been formed, while 85 disbanded, or were amalgamated with existing locals. The aggregate trade union membership at the close of 1915 was 243,535, showing an increase of 9,269, or 4.0 per cent, as compared with the aggregate (234,266) at the close of 1914. The aggregate for 1915 included 214,282 males and 29,253 females, as compared with 205,347 males and 28,919 females at the close of 1914, showing for males an increase of 4.4 per cent and for females an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Unemployment.—The percentages unemployed for *all causes* of the aggregate number of trade union members for whom reports were received, for the close of the quarters ending on the dates March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, were, respectively, 16.6, 10.6, 7.0 and 8.6. The corresponding percentages unemployed for *lack of work* were, respectively, 12.8, 7.6, 3.6 and 4.0. The percentages unemployed in 1914 for *all causes* were 12.9, 9.9, 11.0 and 18.3, and for *lack of work*, 9.2, 6.9, 8.5 and 14.9, for the respective quarters. For the first two quarters of 1915, the percentages unemployed, both for *all causes* and for *lack of work*, maintained the high level of the previous year; for the last two quarters, however, they were appreciably lower.

Wages and Hours of Labor. — With the industrial depression of the preceding year practically eliminated and very little actual unemployment existing, a noticeable dissatisfaction regarding both wages and hours of labor was evidenced, particularly in the machine and metal trades.

A concerted effort by machinists and toolmakers, particularly those engaged in the making of war munitions for export, was made to secure increases in wages generally throughout the Commonwealth. The success of this movement varied according to localities; as a direct result of the action of the Machinists' and Toolmakers' Unions of Springfield, the wages were substantially increased and the hours reduced, so that at the close of 1915 many of the larger establishments and a majority of the machine shop employees were working on the 48-hour a week basis. In other localities metal trades employees secured important changes in rates of wages and hours of labor. In the City of Worcester, through the action of the Machinists' Union, the wages were increased in a number of establishments and hours of labor were reduced from 55 hours weekly to 54, 52, 50, and in some cases to 48.

Efforts made by employees in certain occupations to secure a "40-hour week" marked the beginning of an important movement in this Commonwealth. Four organizations succeeded in securing a five-day week of eight hours per day (no work being performed on Saturday) instead of the forty-four hour week (eight hours on five days and four hours on Saturday). These organizations were: Boston — Operative Plasterers; Somerville — Operative Plasterers; Boston — Plasterers Tenders; and Boston — Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. In each case the reduction in hours was secured with only a slight reduction in the total weekly compensation.

II.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1915.

1. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records on file in this office¹ show that there was a surprisingly small number of strikes in Massachusetts during the year 1915, and of those which did occur, there were none that were attended by the disturbances and turbulence which characterized so many of the labor disputes of former years. The occupation most affected by strikes was that of machinists, and a close connection is traceable between the demands for increased wages made by machinists and the large orders for munitions which have been placed with companies in this State; the employees naturally wished for and demanded a share of the enormous profits which were reputed to be involved. As for locality, Springfield appeared to be the storm center.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, during the year ending December 31, 1915, investigated 209 disputes, many of which might have been the occasion of open conflict. That a distinct success has attended these efforts to settle controversies by more peaceful methods than the strike or the boycott, is evidenced by the fact that of the 209 cases investigated, 86 were voluntarily submitted to the Board to be determined by arbitration, 100 cases were amicably adjusted as a result of the Board's conciliation, and of the remaining 23 cases, all except five were finally settled in accordance with the recommendations of the Board.

The most important of the strikes in 1915 are briefly described² as follows:

1. A strike of about 4,000 employees occurred at the plant of the United States Cartridge Company in Lowell, and lasted nearly three weeks. For about two weeks of this time the factory was closed, resulting in a loss of employment by those of the 5,000 employees who had not gone out. The strikers were organized into a union by a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

¹ Although this Bureau discontinued its detailed statistical reports on Strikes and Lockouts following the year 1912, it has endeavored to prepare a general review of the industrial disputes which have occurred since then, basing this review on reports by other boards and organizations which have given careful attention to this subject, and upon numerous press clippings which have been subjected to thorough analysis.

² For a fuller description of these and other strikes which were investigated by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, see the Thirtieth Annual Report of that Board for the year ending December 31, 1915.

2. About 600 machinists went on strike at the factory of the Becker Milling Machine Company, in the Hyde Park section of Boston. One week later, the strike had spread to the works of the National Machine and Tool Company in South Boston, where 300 machinists walked out; several days later, at another Hyde Park plant, that of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, a large number of employees was called out. After about six weeks, the employees of the Becker Milling Machine Company began to return to work; in the case of the other two plants, the men returned in a few days.

3. A strike of freight handlers in Boston affected three roads and 1,200 employees, and continued several weeks. It began with a strike of 550 men employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad; within two days they were joined by 450 from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and about 200 from the Boston & Albany Railroad. In the case of the Boston & Albany Railroad, the strike was settled in about three weeks. The strike on the other two roads had not been definitely settled at the close of the year, although 180 of the employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad had returned to work.

4. A strike of machinists employed by the Union Twist Drill Company, at Athol, lasted about fifteen days. The number called out was estimated as high as 572, but it was claimed that not all of these were skilled machinists, as many other employees had quit in sympathy. There were rumors, in the early days of the strike, that leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were about to gain control — rumors which later proved groundless.

5. A strike of 1,100 machinists of the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield affected the whole plant and continued for 10 days. Besides the unorganized employees who were rendered idle, the strike affected members of the Machinists', the Sheet Metal Workers', the Blacksmiths', the Drop Forgers' and the Polishers' Unions.

6. A strike of 350 employees of the Springfield Metal Body Company, at Springfield, lasted about 10 days. A large number of the men were members of one of several unions — Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Blacksmiths, and Machinists — and they received the support of the Internationals with which the local unions are affiliated.

7. A strike occurred at the plant of the Fiberloid Company, in Springfield, when 25 of the 600 men and women employed there went out from the roller department. Four days later, their number was increased by 450, and the factory ceased to operate. The strikers were organized into a Federal Union, and their cause was supported by the Central Labor Union. In a little less than three weeks, the strike was settled.

2. LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1915.¹

Each year there comes before the Legislature a great number of bills which affect industrial conditions, and in which the workingmen of the State are vitally interested. Organized labor, in supporting such measures, works largely through the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the following descriptive list of the more important measures is based principally on the report² of that Committee.

Relieving Congestion of Population and Providing Homes for Citizens (Resolve 129). — This is a constitutional amendment authorizing the Commonwealth to take land, and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon, or sell it, for the purpose of relieving congestion, and of providing homes for citizens. (This amendment was ratified and adopted by the voters at the State election in 1915.)

Weekly Payment of Wages (Chapters 75 and 214). — By the former act, Chapter 514 of the Acts of 1909 was further amended to include laborers in the building industry. The latter act makes possible a prompt appeal to the courts when wages are not paid at the time they fall due.

Lien for Labor (Chapter 292). — This is a general revision of the Mechanics' Lien law. One of the chief provisions of this act (Section 9) establishes substantially the form of bond which may be recorded in the registry of deeds as surety for the payment of wages. This legislation was secured to aid in the collection of wages by men engaged in the building industry.

Workmen's Compensation. — The specific amendments offered by the State Branch to the Workmen's Compensation Act were lost, but nine amendments were passed, the most important of which were:

Chapter 236, providing that in case of an injury to a minor, future increases in his wages may be taken into consideration in determining the amount of his weekly compensation.

Chapter 179, allowing suit to be brought at common law when death results from the negligence of the employer and is preceded by conscious suffering.

Chapter 132, providing for payments to the injured workmen while an appeal to the courts is pending.

Chapter 244, obliging each city and town to appoint an official to be responsible for the payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

¹ Under this caption have been discussed only those more important measures which received the support of organized labor. For a list of the labor laws enacted and of bills introduced during the session, see Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 110, entitled "Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1915."

² See *Report of the Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor*, pp. 58 to 63.

Women and Children. — Six acts were passed relating to the labor of women and children, as follows:

Chapter 27, relative to the moving by women of boxes and other receptacles in mills and workshops.

Chapter 57, forbidding overtime work because of stopping of machinery for the celebration of a holiday.

Chapter 70, providing a penalty for altering employment certificates.

Chapter 81, providing that the compulsory school age shall begin at seven years instead of at five.

Chapter 216, requiring manufacturing establishments employing one hundred or more persons, to provide suitable accommodations for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

Chapter 266, providing for the establishment of day classes and further regulating evening classes in practical arts for women.

Penalties for Violating the Laws Relative to Sanitary Devices in Factories (Chapter 69). — This act provides punishment for violating the laws relative to sanitary and protective devices in manufacturing establishments.

Drinking Water to be Provided for Employees (Chapter 117). — By this act, all industrial establishments are required to provide fresh and pure drinking water for employees during working hours.

Posting of Information in Places of Employment (Chapter 65). — Employers are by this act compelled to post in conspicuous places such notices as the Minimum Wage Commission may issue for the information of employees.

Electricians and Certain Electrical Workers to be Licensed (Chapter 296). — This bill, providing for the registration and licensing of electrical workers and contractors, was introduced with the support of the State Branch, and was enacted.

Among other measures which received the active support of organized labor was the constitutional amendment authorizing a tax on incomes from intangible property.

With reference to non-contributory old age pensions the Legislative Committee reported as follows: —

The growth of sentiment in this Commonwealth for non-contributory pensions to the aged is reflected in the fact that the House of 1915, on roll call, showed 97 in favor with 120 in opposition. The need for such pensions to the workers who have given their strength and energy in upbuilding the material welfare of the state is almost a universally acknowledged fact. Difficulties confronting such legislation should simply serve as a spur to action. The State Branch at this convention in our judgment might well take notice of this growing movement and lend its influence by direct initiative to the establishment of legislation in this respect.

The convention adopted as its legislative program for 1916 the following measures,¹ and instructed the legislative committee to introduce bills relative to these matters at the next session of the legislature:

1. Initiative and referendum.
2. Home rule for cities and towns.
3. Elimination of the word "proportional" from the State Constitution where it relates to taxation.
4. Prevailing rate of wages for teamsters and laborers on public works and more effective legislation providing that citizens be given preference in public employment.
5. Instruction in agriculture and aid to wage-earners in acquiring homesteads.
6. Reduction of the waiting period to ten days in cases of accident in industry; compensation for full time of incapacity if it continues for 28 days; increase in the maximum weekly compensation to \$14; prohibition of private companies from writing compensation insurance; extension of period during which medical attendance, hospital service, and medicines may be furnished.
7. Non-contributory old age pensions.
8. Removing from the poor authorities the administration of the law providing for aid for mothers having dependent children.
9. Placing all employment agencies, public and private, under the supervision of the Board of Labor and Industries.
10. Limitation of hours of labor of children between 14 and 16 years of age to five hours a day when the public schools are in session, and making attendance at a session school for a part of the day compulsory.
11. Eight-hour day for women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.
12. Three tours of eight hours each for paper mill operatives.
13. Six-day week for employees in hotels, restaurants, and lunch rooms.
14. Referendum on public ownership and operation of street railways.
15. Free State University.
16. Amendment of the eight-hour law so as to prohibit a seven-day week.
17. Forbidding employers to impose fines for tardiness or spoiled work greater in amount than the loss.
18. Making the office of Labor Commissioner elective instead of appointive.
19. Amendments to elevator operators' license act.
20. Reduction of cost of electricity.

3. CONVENTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BRANCH, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, held its Thirtieth Annual Convention in New Bedford on September 20-24 inclusive. The credential committee reported that 276 delegates were in attendance. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Edward R. Hath-

¹ Of these measures, the third, seventh, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twentieth were new measures, all of the other measures having been included in the legislative program for 1915.

away, Mayor of New Bedford, and Arthur M. Harriman, President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union.

The reports of the Executive Officers called attention to the fact that the organization had enjoyed greater prosperity during the year 1915 than during any previous year of its history. The number of local unions affiliated with the State Branch had steadily increased since 1912, when arrangements for full time service of the Secretary-Treasurer were made, and when permanent headquarters for the organization were secured.

According to the report of the Secretary, 33 central labor unions and 402 local unions were affiliated with the State branch at the time of the convention, and during the fiscal year ending in July, 1915, 27 unions had become affiliated with the organization.

The Executive Committee reported that during the year all records had been surpassed in the number of charters issued to new unions in Massachusetts by the international unions, and that these newly chartered unions were widely distributed over the state, indicating a growing disposition on the part of the wage-earners, both men and women, to seek to secure, through organization, increases in wages and more favorable working conditions.

The work accomplished by the Legislative Committee of the organization and reported upon at this Convention has already been discussed in the preceding section of this report. Much of the time of the convention was spent in a consideration of the report of this committee and of the legislative program for 1916. A report, of great interest to the delegates, made by this committee, was to the effect that, so far as they could judge, the fraudulent use of union labels is entirely forbidden by law, and, that to prevent such use, it remains only for the unions to be vigilant.

III.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.

1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The national or international organization¹ is formed by an affiliation of local trade unions, the members of which are generally employed in some specific trade or industry. Once this international union is in existence, however, it is its function to assist in organizing, whenever and wherever possible, other workers in the occupation over which it has jurisdiction, and to aid in securing to its members favorable conditions as regards hours of labor, wages, regulation of work, etc. So close then is the relationship between international and local unions, that no considerable statement concerning the local trade unions of Massachusetts would be complete unless it dealt, however briefly, with their affiliation with the respective international bodies of which they are the constituent parts.

An inquiry into the number of international organizations having one or more affiliated locals within the United States disclosed 141 such bodies; 110, or 78.0 per cent, of these internationals exercised jurisdiction over at least one local union in Massachusetts, while of approximately 31,000 *local* unions existing throughout the United States, 1,425, or about 4.6 per cent, were located in this State.

The great majority of the international unions in the United States are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which bears to the internationals in various trades and industries substantially the same relation that they, in turn, bear to their affiliated locals. The Federation also has its own independent membership, as any other international body would have, and this comprises in addition to numerous state and district organizations, 504 local trade and federal labor unions. It will readily be appreciated then, that the greater number of organized workers are affiliated with it, either directly through its own locals, or indirectly through the locals of affiliated internationals. Of the 141 internationals having affiliated locals in the United States, 106, or 75.2 per cent, were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and of these 80, or 75.5 per cent, were represented by one or more locals in Massachusetts. Of the 1,425 local organizations in the State, 1,164, or 81.7 per cent, were affiliated with the Federation, either directly or through the 80 affiliated internationals having chartered locals in the State, while the number of

¹ As used in this report the terms "international organization" and "international union" include, for purposes of brevity, both national and international unions.

members in Massachusetts so affiliated was 189,902, or 78.0 per cent of the 243,535 organized wage-earners of the State.

The aggregate "paid-up" membership of the American Federation of Labor in September, 1915, was 1,946,347.¹ In computing the membership, it should be stated that the Federation includes only those for whom a per capita tax has been received; thus, members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were not employed and for whom no tax was received, are not represented in the total membership here given. Massachusetts, with 189,902 trade unionists affiliated with the Federation, furnished 9.8 per cent of the membership reported.

There were 12 internationals each of which was represented in Massachusetts by affiliated locals having an aggregate membership of over 5,000 members. The internationals are listed in the following table in the order of their aggregate membership, and there is shown opposite the name of each organization the number of its affiliated locals in the United States and in Massachusetts, and the aggregate membership of its affiliated locals in this State.

National and International Unions Represented by over Five Thousand Members in Massachusetts at the Close of 1915.

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS. (Arranged in the order of aggregate membership in Massachusetts.)	NUMBER OF AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS		Membership of Affiliated Local Unions in Mas- sachusetts
	In the United States	In Massachu- sets ²	
Boot and Shoe Workers Union,	147	72	28,805
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of, . . .	1,846	151	18,782
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	232	26	15,975
Machinists, International Association of,	982	39	11,633
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, National Brotherhood of.	³ 560	41	11,556
Shoe Workers of America, United,	36	24	8,584
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of,	571	43	8,260
Textile Workers of America, United,	³ 205	44	8,238
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of,	965	62	6,120
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America.	583	37	5,534
State, City, Town, and County Employees Unions, National Federation of.	36	36	5,533
Musicians, American Federation of,	701	26	5,176

¹ See "Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor," p. 44.

² In addition to the organizations having over 5,000 members in Massachusetts, listed in this table, there were five organizations, each having more than 25 locals in this State, but having an affiliated membership of less than 5,000.

³ As last reported in 1914.

The five international organizations ranking high in point of membership in Massachusetts were: The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with an affiliated membership of 28,805; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 18,782 members; the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, with 15,975 members; the International Association of Machinists, with 11,633 members; and the National Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, with 11,556 members.

The relative rank of the different organizations, on the basis of the number of affiliated locals, does not wholly correspond with their rank on the basis of membership. Thus, the international unions having the largest numbers of affiliated locals within the State were the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with 151 locals, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with 72 locals, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, with 62 locals. In addition to the three just named, there were 14 organizations (five of which do not appear in the table) which were represented by over 25 affiliated locals in Massachusetts.

For purposes of comparison, the number of locals in the United States is also shown for each of these twelve organizations. The representation by locals in Massachusetts was especially large in the case of the organizations of boot and shoe workers. Thus, 66.7 per cent of all locals in the United States affiliated with the United Shoe Workers of America, and 49.0 per cent of all locals in the United States affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, were located in this State. In these two cases the percentages were naturally high, for the reason that a considerable portion of the boot and shoe manufacturing in the United States is done in this State.

The number of locals, as classified under each occupation elsewhere in this report, does not represent invariably the number of locals in Massachusetts affiliated with any international having jurisdiction over that occupation, for in some cases a local union, or group of locals in the same occupation, may have become affiliated with more than one international body, while in other cases, several closely related occupations may be under the jurisdiction of a single international.

2. DELEGATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Introductory. — Nearly all of the local organizations in Massachusetts, while affiliated with their respective international organizations, are at the same time affiliated with what this Bureau has found convenient to desig-

nate as "delegate organizations", which have no direct membership but consist merely of "delegates" or "representatives" from groups of local unions. These organizations have, for convenience, been grouped under three classes: (A) State, District, and Trades Councils; (B) Central Labor Unions; and (C) Local Trades Councils.

A. STATE, DISTRICT, AND TRADES COUNCILS.

The total number of organizations included in this group¹ at the close of 1915 was 71, as compared with a total of 74 at the close of 1914. These 71 organizations included 13 State Branches, comprising locals affiliated with various internationals; seven New England District Councils having affiliated locals in Massachusetts; 24 Railway Adjustment Committees, Grievance Committees, and Conference Boards; and 27 District Trades Councils (including carpenters, 11; painters, five; machinists, two; and others, nine). The number in each class in 1915 varied somewhat from that in 1914; there having been an increase of one in the number of State Branches, while the number of Railway Adjustment Committees showed a decrease of two, and there was a decrease of one each in the number of Machinists District Councils, and in the miscellaneous group.

The organizations of this character having at least 25 affiliated organizations in Massachusetts were: The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, which at the close of the year represented 33 central labor unions and 393 local unions; the Massachusetts State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with 149 locals and 20 District Councils; the Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts, with 67 local unions and eight local District Councils; the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, with 44 locals; the Massachusetts State Association of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, with 44 locals; the New England Organizing Conference of Boot and Shoe Workers, with 41 locals; the New England Branch, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League, with 38 locals; the Massachusetts State Conference of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, with 37 locals; the Massachusetts State Council of Journeymen Barbers, with 33 locals; and the Southeastern Massachusetts District Convention of Carpenters, with 25 locals.

¹ For a comparative statement for the years 1908-1915, see Table 2 on p. 50.

B. CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

The number of central labor unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1915 was 35, as compared with 36 in 1914. There was one such body in each of 26 cities and 9 towns. In 9¹ cities there was no organization of this character, namely, Attleboro, Beverly, Everett, Melrose, Newburyport, Newton, Revere, Waltham and Woburn. During the year three central labor unions were organized, one each in Bridgewater, Gardner and Medford, while in Montague, Norwood, Plymouth and Southbridge, the central labor unions were disbanded.

The aggregate number of local unions (including a few duplications) affiliated with the 35 central labor unions in Massachusetts was 774. There were 15 central labor unions each of which had 20 or more affiliated locals, as follows: Boston, 139; Springfield, 67; Brockton, 48; Worcester, 44; Lowell, 37; Holyoke, 34; New Bedford, 28; Lawrence, 27; Lynn, 27; Taunton, 27; Haverhill, 26; Cambridge, 22; Fall River, 22; Fitchburg, 21; and Salem, 21, making a total of 590 locals affiliated with these 15 central labor unions. The number of locals affiliated with the remaining 20 central labor unions was 184.

C. LOCAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Within this group there were 62 organizations at the close of 1915 as compared with 63 at the close of 1914. Among these 62 organizations there were 11 carpenters' district councils, 14 building trades councils or sections, seven allied printing trades councils, seven joint shoe councils, three textile councils, and 20 other local trades councils. Of these 62 organizations, 21 were in Boston, five each in Brockton and Lynn, three each in Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester, two each in Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence and Quincy, and one each in Fitchburg, Maynard, North Adams, Pittsfield, Salem, Taunton, Westfield, and Whitman. In each of these 20 localities (except Maynard and Whitman) there was also a central labor union.

3. LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.

Introductory. — In this section of the report data are presented² showing the number of local labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of each of the eight years, 1908-1915; also, for the close of 1914 and 1915, the number and membership of locals in the leading cities and towns, the

¹ While these cities had no central labor unions, at least one of the local unions in each was affiliated with a central labor union in a neighboring city.

² Detailed tables will be found on pp. 51 to 55 and are numbered, respectively, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

number and membership of local unions classified by industries and by occupations, the number of women in these organizations classified by municipalities and occupations, the membership of the largest local unions (in 1915), and the membership of identical unions in 1914 and 1915.

A. COMPARISONS BY YEARS, 1908-1915.

In the following table is shown the total number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of each of the eight years, 1908 to 1915, together with additional returns showing by sex the aggregate membership reported at the close of each year.

Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of Each Year Specified.

YEARS.	Number of Local Unions	MEMBERSHIP REPORTED		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1908,	¹ 1,243	² 162,475	² 10,924	² 173,399
1909,	1,244	³ 164,465	³ 11,810	³ 176,275
1910,	1,250	168,400	18,910	187,310
1911,	1,282	174,899	16,139	191,038
1912,	1,361	211,019	25,749	236,768
1913,	1,403	211,213	30,513	241,726
1914,	1,392	205,347	28,919	234,266
1915,	1,425	214,282	29,253	243,535

¹ In the report for 1908, the number of local unions for that year was given as 1,256. This total included 13 unions which are not included in the totals for the other seven years in the table, and which were not, strictly speaking, *labor* organizations, but rather *educational* and *beneficial* organizations. The totals for 1908 have, accordingly, been corrected as above in order that the totals for the several years may be strictly comparable.

² Estimated on the basis of returns from 1,160 unions which reported an aggregate membership of 161,887, of which number 151,765 were males and 10,122 were females.

³ Estimated on the basis of returns from 1,185 unions which reported an aggregate membership of 168,037, of which number 156,799 were males and 11,238 were females.

The membership of the 1,425 local unions in the Commonwealth at the close of 1915 was 243,535, as compared with a total of 1,392 unions, and a membership of 234,266 at the close of 1914. The net increase in the membership during the year was 9,269 members, or 4.0 per cent. It will be seen, however, by referring to the table above, that this gain did little more than offset the decrease in 1914. The number of new locals organized during 1915 was 118, and the number which disbanded or amalgamated with some existing local was 85, making a net increase of 33 locals during the year.

The membership of the 118 locals organized during the year was 13,421, and of the 85 disbanded, or amalgamated with other organizations, 13,393; the slight increase here apparent was, however, augmented by an increase of 9,241 in the aggregate membership of those unions which were in existence at the close of both 1914 and 1915.

The average membership of the local organizations in existence at the close of 1915 was 170.9, as compared with an average membership of 168.3 at the close of 1914, and of 172.3 at the close of 1913.

B. DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL UNIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

A classification of local organizations by cities and towns is a rather essential one because their principal field of activity is the local community, whether that be a city, a town, or a section of a city or town. In many instances, however, a so-called "local organization" may have jurisdiction over one or more adjoining cities or towns, or, in the case of railroad organizations, over even an entire railroad system. In those instances where the jurisdiction of an organization covers more than one city or town the Bureau has classified such organization under that city or town in which it maintains its headquarters, the membership of such local union usually being largely confined to the locality in which its headquarters are located. The total membership of organizations classified under Boston, for example, is probably in excess of the actual number of organized workingmen who reside in Boston because, for convenience, certain residents of neighboring localities may be members of an organization having its headquarters in Boston. In the case of certain so-called local railroad organizations the membership may include employees from even distant points on the particular railroad system represented; nevertheless, the actual headquarters is the essential consideration, and it is partly for this reason that no attempt has been made to determine the actual residence of the members of such unions. Accurate showing on the latter basis would obviously be very difficult, rendering it necessary for the Bureau to ascertain the actual place of residence of each member of each local organization in the State, or at least to secure a statement in detail from each organization as to the residence of its members, an elaborate inquiry which would hardly be justified by the value of the information when obtained.

Boston quite naturally out-ranked the other municipalities of the State with respect to the number of unions and their aggregate membership. Of the 1,425 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1915, 293, or 20.6 per cent, had their headquarters in Boston, as com-

pared with 297, or 21.3 per cent, of the 1,392 unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1914. Of the aggregate membership (243,535) of all unions in the State at the close of 1915, 94,812, or 38.9 per cent, were in unions having their headquarters in Boston, as compared with 96,343, or 41.1 per cent of the aggregate membership (234,266) at the close of 1914. These records show a slight falling off — so slight as to be practically negligible — in the number and membership of unions in Boston in 1915, as compared with 1914.

The cities having 25 or more local unions were: Boston, 293; Springfield, 78; Worcester, 69; Lowell, 67; Lynn, 57; Brockton, 50; Holyoke, 46; Lawrence, 42; New Bedford, 40; Salem, 37; Fall River, 36; Fitchburg, 35; Taunton, 31; Haverhill, 30; and North Adams, 25. Those having a membership of over 2,500 were: Boston, 94,812; Brockton, 16,077; Worcester, 13,830; Springfield, 13,634; Lynn, 13,575; Fall River, 8,998; New Bedford, 8,787; Lowell, 7,135; Haverhill, 6,977; Salem, 4,876; Holyoke, 3,961; and Lawrence, 3,661.

At the close of 1915, 128 municipalities in the State were represented by at least one local trade union, there being at least one local in each of the 35 cities and in 93 of the 318 towns, leaving 225 towns not so represented. The municipalities represented at the close of 1915 were the same as in 1914, with the exception of Scituate, which was represented by one local in 1915, but was not represented by any local in 1914.

A comparison of the number of local trade unions in these 128 localities at the close of 1915 with corresponding data for 1914 shows that in 81 localities there was no change in the number of local unions; in 29 localities there was an increase; and in 18 localities there was a decrease. There was a net increase in the number of unions in each of the following localities: Lowell, nine; Springfield, seven; Salem, five; Fitchburg and Westfield, four each; Chelsea, Leominster, and Worcester, three each; Gardner, Lawrence, Montague, North Adams, Northampton, and Taunton, two each; and 15 other localities, one each. The localities in which there was a net decrease in the number of local unions were the following: Lynn, six; Boston, four; Pittsfield and Quiney, three each; Gloucester and Newton, two each; and in 12 other localities, one each.

In each of 55 of the 128¹ municipalities having one or more local unions in 1914 or 1915, there was a net increase in union membership, aggregating 16,439; in each of 65 localities there was a net decrease, aggregating 7,170; while in eight localities the union membership remained unchanged. The net increase in union membership was 9,269. The

¹ Includes Scituate, which was represented by one local union in 1915, but was not represented by any local union in 1914.

localities showing increases of more than 300 union members were: Worcester, 5,576; Springfield, 4,393; Lowell, 1,068; Westfield, 1,056; Salem, 663; Haverhill, 624; Chelsea, 465; and Taunton, 338. The localities showing decreases of more than 300 members were: Lawrence, 2,454; Boston, 1,531; and Rockland, 369.

Of the 118 unions formed during 1915, 25 were in Boston, 13 in Springfield, nine in Lowell, seven in Holyoke, six in Worcester, and five each in Fitchburg and Salem. The remaining 48 unions were distributed among 27 municipalities. It therefore appears that the work of organization of new unions during the year was by no means confined to the largest industrial centers.

C. COMPARISONS BY INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

(a) *Industries.*¹

Inasmuch as local unions are not always organized strictly on an industrial basis, it is somewhat difficult to so classify them, consequently when one union represents, through its membership, more than one industry, it has been classified with that industry in which the greatest number of its members are employed.

The 1,425 unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1915 have been classified as follows: Building trades, 363; transportation (steam and electric), 170; boot and shoe manufacturing, 106; iron and steel manufacturing, 101; textiles, 66; printing and allied trades, 56; and all other industries, 563. In numerical strength boot and shoe manufacturing ranked first, with a membership of 42,714, followed by building trades with 38,591 members; transportation, 35,932; textile manufacturing, 17,287; iron and steel manufacturing, 16,742; and printing and allied trades, 6,550.

On page 25 appears a chart showing, graphically, the number and membership of local labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of each year from 1908 to 1915, and the statistics on which the graphs are based appear in the table on page 24.

During the period of three years, 1908 to 1912, there was only a very moderate increase in the aggregate number and the aggregate membership of unions in the State. In 1912, however, the number of unions increased from 1,282 to 1,361, with a corresponding increase of 45,730 members, these increases being due in considerable measure to special work of organization in the textile industry and in transportation service during

¹ For a tabulation showing in detail, by industries, the number and membership of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of 1914 and 1915, see Table 6, on p. 54.

Number and Membership of Local Unions in Existence at the Close of Each Year, 1908-1915, Classified by Principal Industries.

Number of Local Unions.

YEARS.	All Industries	Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	Building Trades	Transportation (Steam and Electric)	Textiles	Iron and Steel Manufacturing	Printing and Allied Trades	All Other Industries
1908,	1,243	82	333	122	51	106	42	507
1909,	1,244	107	337	129	53	95	44	479
1910,	1,250	107	336	135	51	92	45	484
1911,	1,282	101	349	146	52	92	50	492
1912,	1,361	102	355	157	73	85	53	536
1913,	1,403	108	364	163	67	86	54	561
1914,	1,392	104	368	160	62	94	56	548
1915,	1,425	106	363	170	66	101	56	563

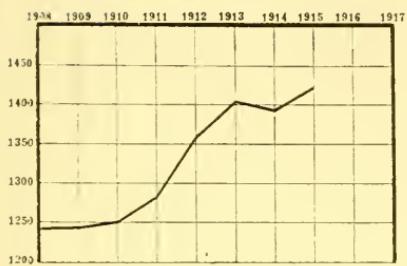
Membership of Local Unions.

1908,	173,399	30,004	27,539	17,971	15,479	9,021	4,658	68,727
1909,	176,275	38,242	29,791	17,480	16,117	8,189	4,774	61,682
1910,	187,310	37,808	30,710	20,931	16,654	9,976	4,908	66,323
1911,	191,038	37,512	32,648	22,274	15,863	7,883	5,355	69,503
1912,	236,768	41,529	35,059	32,224	31,962	9,952	5,753	80,289
1913,	241,726	42,204	38,272	35,346	25,028	7,929	6,682	86,265
1914,	234,266	41,740	38,304	35,367	18,777	7,535	6,769	85,774
1915,	243,535	42,714	38,591	35,932	17,287	16,742	6,550	85,719

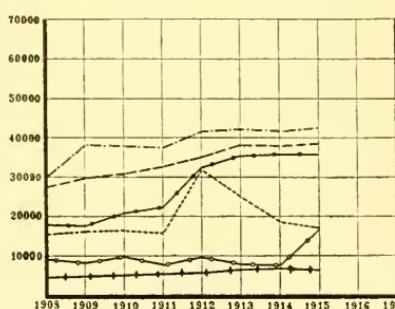
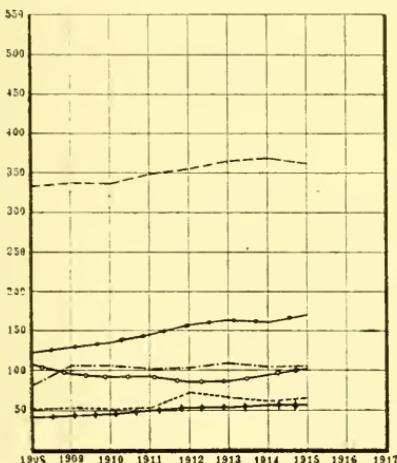
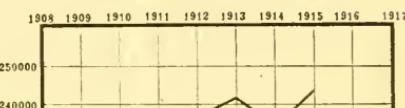
CHART I. -- Labor Organizations.

1908-1915.

NUMBER OF LOCAL UNIONS



MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL UNIONS



LEGEND

— ALL INDUSTRIES
 - - - BUILDING TRADES
 - - - TRANSPORTATION, STEAM & ELECTRIC
 - - - - BOOT & SHOE WORKERS

— MALES
 - - - TEXTILE WORKERS
 - - - IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES
 - - - - PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES

that year. In 1913 the increase both in number of unions and in membership was fairly large, but in 1914 there was a net loss, both in the number of unions and membership, while in 1915 there was a net gain of 33 in the number of unions, and of 9,269 in membership.

In the following paragraphs the principal industries are separately considered.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing. — Organization in this industry received an impetus in 1909, when there was an increase of 25 in the number of unions, and an addition of more than 8,000 to the membership. Since then the advance has been more gradual; in fact, the entire increase in membership since 1909 has been hardly more than one-half the increase in 1909. Although the number of unions for 1915 (106) has not quite reached the number in 1913 (108), the membership (42,714) is, by a slight margin, the highest yet reported for this industry.

Building Trades. — The increase both in the number and membership of unions in this industry has been gradual, but rather constant, although the increase since 1913 has been very small. During the entire period, 1908 to 1915, the number of unions has increased from 333 to 363 (only 9.0 per cent), while the membership has increased from 27,539 to 38,591 (40.1 per cent).

Transportation (Steam and Electric). — During the period under consideration, the greatest increase in this branch of industry was in 1912, when special efforts were made to organize the street railway employees, and there was an increase of nearly 10,000 members. During the entire period of eight years, the number of unions increased from 122 to 170, or 39.3 per cent, and the membership increased from 17,971 to 35,932, or nearly 100 per cent. In 1915 the increase both in number and membership of local unions was very small.

Textile Industry. — During the years 1908 to 1911 there was no change of any magnitude either in the number or membership of unions in the textile industry. In 1912, as the result of an organizing campaign conducted in the leading textile centers of Massachusetts by the Industrial Workers of the World, the membership increased from 15,863 to 31,962, or over 100 per cent. Since the close of 1912, owing to the disbanding of, or loss of membership by, local unions of Industrial Workers, the aggregate membership has rapidly declined until, at the close of 1915, it was only 17,287. Nevertheless, the number of local unions identified with the American Federation of Labor, has increased at a fairly constant rate each year, and there has also been a fairly constant increase in the aggregate membership of these organizations.

Iron and Steel Manufacturing. — In 1908, there were in this group of trades 106 unions, with an aggregate membership of 9,021. Although the membership for 1910 and 1912 was somewhat in excess of that in 1908, in every other year until 1915 the total number was decidedly less, and in 1914 the membership was only 7,535. In 1915, however, there was a notable increase when the number was 16,742. This increase was due to an organizing campaign among machinists and metal polishers, coincident with the more than ordinary activity in those trades, due primarily to the receipt of orders for large quantities of munitions.

Printing and Allied Trades. — From 1908 to 1914 there was a yearly increase, small but steady, in the number of unions and the aggregate membership. In 1915, however, there was a slight falling off in membership from 6,769 to 6,550, the number of unions remaining the same as in 1914.

(b) *Occupations.*¹

While local unions are for the most part organized on the basis of a specific craft or trade, it occasionally happens that one is formed of workers in correlated occupations, or in different branches of the same occupation. Thus, in certain localities, where there is not a sufficient number of persons in a single craft to form a distinct local for each craft, the American Federation of Labor has made it a practice to form what are known as "federal labor unions," in which are associated those wage-earners whose occupation is such that they are not eligible to join any of the existing locals in those localities. Another example of unions of this character is the "mixed union" of boot and shoe workers, which may include lasters, stitchers, and others employed in the various branches of boot and shoe manufacturing. Such unions have been classified in this report under that occupation in which the greatest number of their members are employed.

The occupations in which there were 25 or more unions at the close of 1915 were as follows: Carpenters, 151; boot and shoe workers, 106; textile workers, 66; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 61; bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 49; machinists, 48; electrical workers, 43²; plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters, 43; municipal employees, 42; teamsters, chauffeurs, and stablemen, 42; barbers, 34; molders and core-makers, 30; bartenders, 29; musicians, 28; theatrical stage employees, 27; and street and electric railway employees, 26. In the following

¹ For information in detail by occupations, see Table 4, on p. 52.

² Includes 12 local unions of telephone operators affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

occupations there was a net change of at least five unions during the year 1915, the change being in each case an increase over the figures for 1914: Maintenance of way employees, seven unions; railroad workers and inspectors, five; and textile workers, five.

The occupation comprising the largest number of organized workingmen in 1915 was boot and shoe making, having 42,714 members in 106 local unions, and constituting 17.5 per cent of the aggregate membership of all the local trade unions in the State. This was followed in order of membership by carpenters, 18,782; textile workers, 17,287; street and electric railway employees, 15,975; machinists, 12,398; teamsters, chauffeurs and stablemen, 11,766; electrical workers, 8,260 (including 3,796 telephone operators); garment workers, 7,968; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, 6,098; hod carriers and building laborers, 5,697; bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, 5,614; municipal employees, 5,460; musicians, 5,289; railroad trainmen, 4,376; bartenders, 4,010; cigarmakers, 3,346; plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters, 3,210; molders and core-makers, 3,160; compositors, 3,061; and barbers, 2,670.

A comparison of the membership returns for 1915 with those for 1914 shows that in 28 of the 58 occupations specified there was an increase in the number of organized workingmen, in 29 there was a decrease, and in one case the membership was the same at the close of both years. The increases of more than 1,000 members were as follows: Machinists, 7,756; and hod carriers and building laborers, 1,199. The textile industry, in which there was a net loss of 1,375 union members, was the only group of occupations in which there was a decrease of more than 1,000 organized employees.

D. WOMEN IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The organized women wage-earners of Massachusetts are well represented in several occupations, and comprise 12.1 per cent of the total number of trade unionists. A tabulation¹ by sex of the membership of labor organizations in the State shows that at the close of 1915 there were 205 unions having women as members, as compared with 198 unions at the close of 1914. The aggregate female membership at the close of 1915 was 29,253, as compared with 28,919 for 1914, showing a gain of only 334 members, or 1.2 per cent, as compared with a loss of 1,594, or 5.2 per cent, during the preceding year. There were no marked changes in the female membership in any occupation, but the principal increases were: Boot and shoe workers, 488; and telephone operators, 383, while in 1914

¹ For tabulation in detail by occupations, see Table 5, on p. 53.

the principal increases were telephone operators, 865, and garment workers, 614.

The municipalities in which there were at least 1,000 female trade unionists at the close of 1915 were: Boston, 9,229; Brockton, 3,827; Fall River, 2,654; Lynn, 2,532; New Bedford, 1,882. In each of the following municipalities there were over five local unions having female members at the close of 1915: Boston, 44; Brockton, 14; Lynn, 12; Springfield, 11; Worcester, 8; Fall River, 7; and Fitchburg, Haverhill, New Bedford and Salem, 6 each.

Of the 29,253 female trade unionists in the Commonwealth at the close of 1915, 12,082, or 41.3 per cent, were boot and shoe workers; 5,324, or 18.2 per cent, were textile workers; 3,796, or 13.0 per cent, were telephone operators; 3,645, or 12.5 per cent, were garment workers; and 4,406, or 15.0 per cent, were distributed among other occupations.

Of the 205 unions which had female members at the close of 1915, 29, with an aggregate membership of 6,336, were composed entirely of women. Eight of these 29 unions were in Boston, five were in Springfield, three were in Holyoke, and there was one in each of the following municipalities: Cambridge, Concord, Fitchburg, Framingham, Lawrence, Ludlow, Lynn, Marlborough, Maynard, Northampton, Norwood, Salem and Worcester.

There were 62 unions, each of which had 100 or more female members, and of this number two had over 2,000 female members each, one between 1,500 and 2,000, three were represented by a female membership ranging between 1,000 and 1,500, seven between 500 and 1,000, and 49 included from 100 to 500 female members.

E. MEMBERSHIP OF THE LARGEST LOCAL UNIONS, 1915.

Of the 1,425 local unions in existence in Massachusetts at the close of 1915, 32 reported each a membership of 1,000 or over. The membership of the largest union was 8,260, of the next largest, 4,750, and of the third in size, 3,800. There were two more unions whose membership was over 3,000, six with a membership ranging between 2,000 and 3,000, seven between 1,500 and 2,000, and 14 between 1,000 and 1,500. Of these 32 largest unions, 13 were located in Boston, five in Brockton, two each in Fall River, Lynn, New Bedford, and Worcester, and one each in six other cities and towns. Twelve of these 32 unions were unions of boot and shoe workers, four were of textile workers, two each of machinists, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters, and one each of bartenders, bricklayers, cigarmakers, compositors, fishermen, garment workers, hod carriers and building laborers, musicians, painters, and telephone operators.

F. MEMBERSHIP OF IDENTICAL UNIONS, 1914 AND 1915.

During the course of a single year a considerable number of local unions disband and many new ones are formed; consequently, while the total number of unions existing at the close of one year may vary but little from the total number existing at the close of the previous year, tabulations based on these totals may by no means represent identical unions. In order to ascertain the actual fluctuation in membership of identical unions (*i.e.*, of unions reporting their membership both at the close of 1914 and 1915) a table¹ has been prepared showing, for specified cities and for other cities and towns grouped together, the membership of identical unions in 1914 and 1915, and also the increase or decrease in 1915 as compared with 1914. The total number of identical unions was 1,307, and a net increase in membership of 9,241 was reported by these organizations.

Of those municipalities which showed a net increase of more than 500 in the membership of unions in existence at the close both of 1914 and of 1915, Worcester ranked first, with a gain of 4,966. Others were Springfield, 2,973, and Haverhill, 789. There were no municipalities which showed a *decrease* of as many as 500 in the membership of identical unions.

¹ See Table 7 on p. 55.

IV.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1908-1915.

Introductory. — As a result of the financial depression which occurred during the Winter of 1907-1908, a very large number of wage-earners were thrown out of employment, and it was found at that time that there was no fund of information available which would serve as an adequate measure of the amount of unemployment which then existed as compared with the amount of unemployment during normal years. After a careful examination of statistical data bearing on the subject of unemployment, which were being collected in foreign countries and in the State of New York, this Bureau inaugurated the plan of collecting from organized wage-earners in Massachusetts quarterly statistics showing the percentages of membership of trade unions in the State who were unemployed, and this plan has since been consistently followed, so that a series of comparable statistics based on reports from labor organizations for the period 1908 to 1915 are now available. In this report is presented a summary of the information thus obtained in the form of a series of statistical tables, together with two charts, the one representing facts obtained for Massachusetts with corresponding information for the United Kingdom, Germany, and New York State, and the other showing for the principal industries of the State the fluctuations in unemployment in Massachusetts.

In order that the significance of the data presented herein may be clearly understood, it should be pointed out that the percentages are based upon reports received from officials of labor organizations, and have reference only to *organized labor*. The number of reports received at the close of December, 1915, was 1,026, representing an aggregate membership of 168,122, or about 70 per cent of the total number of organized wage-earners in the Commonwealth. While the facts are believed to be representative of employment conditions as respects *organized labor* in the State, no claim is made by the Bureau that the facts are more than *fairly* representative of employment conditions among the entire wage-earning population, organized and unorganized. Some authorities hold that, particularly in times of depression, there is a greater amount of unemployment among the unorganized than among the organized wage-earners, while others, on the contrary, hold that the organized employees,

because of their insistence upon the maintenance of a standard scale of wages and hours of labor, are the first to be thrown out of employment when an industrial depression renders it necessary for employers to reduce their labor costs. Whatever the relative merits of these two points of view, it seems reasonable to assume that, notwithstanding the fact that the absolute percentages of unemployment which are derived from trade union returns may not be fully representative of general conditions for the entire wage-earning population, nevertheless, the fluctuations in the trade union percentages may be considered as indicative of changes in industrial conditions, thus serving as a trustworthy measure of the unemployment prevailing at any one time. A discussion of the statistical data relative to unemployment and of the charts, representing graphically the fluctuations in unemployment during the period, 1908 to 1915, appears on pages 33 to 44.

Quarterly reports¹ on unemployment in Massachusetts have been published during the period, 1908-1915. Each of these reports contains the returns, in detail, for the quarter just ended previous to its publication, together with comparable returns for earlier quarters and several pages of descriptive text. Beginning with the report for the close of the first quarter in 1915, considerable information based on reports from secretaries of boards of trade and of employers' associations, editors of trade journals, and from persons conversant with industrial and trade conditions in the State, has been added with a view to covering, more comprehensively than heretofore, the entire industrial field.

Annual summaries of the statistics relative to unemployment among the organized wage-earners of Massachusetts have been published by this Bureau in its "Annual Reports on Labor Organizations."² The present summary, therefore, constitutes virtually the Eighth Annual Report on the subject of Unemployment.

¹ Thirty-two quarterly reports on unemployment have been issued as follows:

1908 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 59, 61, 62, and 63.
1909 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 64, 66, 69, and 71.
1910 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 72, 74, 77, and 79.
1911 — Labor Bulletins Nos. 80, 82, 85, and 89.

1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 — Quarterly Reports on Unemployment, Nos. 17-32, respectively.

² The summary information for 1908-1914 was published in the Annual Reports on Labor Organizations as follows:

1908 — First Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 39th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 182-184, 205, 206.

1909 — Second Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part III of the 40th Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 303-307, 339, 340.

1910 — Third Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 87), pp. 28-33.

1911 — Fourth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Part II of the 42d Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor), pp. 89-100.

1912 — Fifth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 96), pp. 22-38, 110-113.

1913 — Sixth Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 105), pp. 24-46, 56-59.

1914 — Seventh Annual Report on Labor Organizations (Labor Bulletin No. 112), pp. 32-45, 56-59.

1. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE YEARS, 1908 TO 1915.

The following comparative statement shows, in summary form, the data obtained from labor organizations at the close of each quarter since the collection of the unemployment returns in Massachusetts was inaugurated.

Number and Membership of Organizations Reporting at the Close of Each Quarter and Number of Members Unemployed, with Corresponding Percentages, 1908-1915.

QUARTERS ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES		UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentages	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.9	10,832	16.2
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.4	9,128	12.5
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.6	7,349	8.8
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.9	11,302	11.0
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.4	9,980	9.5
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.4	4,913	4.6
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.8	3,873	3.4
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.4	5,248	4.9
March 31, 1910,	837	117,082	8,262	7.1	6,186	5.3
June 30, 1910,	841	121,849	8,518	7.0	6,570	5.4
September 30, 1910,	845	118,781	6,624	5.6	4,687	4.0
December 31, 1910,	862	122,621	12,517	10.2	8,938	7.3
March 31, 1911,	889	122,002	12,738	10.4	9,120	7.5
June 30, 1911,	897	135,202	8,927	6.6	5,669	4.2
September 30, 1911,	975	133,540	7,527	5.6	4,904	3.7
December 30, ¹ 1911,	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	7,568	6.0
March 30, ¹ 1912,	942	161,825	22,738	2 ² 14.1	8,185	5.1
June 29, ¹ 1912,	974	134,940	7,088	5.3	4,540	3.4
September 30, 1912,	972	146,673	6,952	4.7	4,407	3.0
December 31, 1912,	994	174,339	15,914	9.1	11,164	6.4
March 31, 1913,	1,022	170,970	19,329	11.3	12,493	7.3
June 30, 1913,	1,037	172,343	11,116	6.4	7,473	4.3
September 30, 1913,	1,059	177,267	12,010	6.8	7,537	4.3
December 31, 1913,	1,081	178,182	18,574	10.4	13,069	7.3
March 31, 1914,	1,082	173,327	22,347	12.9	15,917	9.2
June 30, 1914,	1,095	183,202	18,122	9.9	12,576	6.9
September 30, 1914,	1,010	166,816	18,302	11.0	14,140	8.5
December 31, 1914,	1,024	165,762	30,258	18.3	24,629	14.9
March 31, 1915,	1,076	171,997	28,486	16.6	21,951	12.8
June 30, 1915,	1,092	162,315	17,262	10.6	12,241	7.6
September 30, 1915,	1,052	175,754	12,328	7.0	6,325	3.6
December 30, 1915,	1,026	168,122	14,389	8.6	6,709	4.0
<i>Average for 1908,</i>	—	—	—	14.2	—	12.1
<i>Average for 1909,</i>	—	—	—	8.0	—	5.8
<i>Average for 1910,</i>	—	—	—	7.5	—	5.5
<i>Average for 1911,</i>	—	—	—	8.1	—	5.4
<i>Average for 1912,</i>	—	—	—	8.3	—	4.5
<i>Average for 1913,</i>	—	—	—	8.7	—	5.8
<i>Average for 1914,</i>	—	—	—	13.0	—	9.9
<i>Average for 1915,</i>	—	—	—	10.7	—	7.0

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

In the table on page 33, facts are presented not only with reference to the percentages unemployed for *all causes*, but also the percentages unemployed because of *lack of work or material*. The latter percentages indicate more adequately the condition of the labor market than the former, because such factors as unfavorable weather, strikes and lockouts, disability, and other causes, which have no special significance as indices of general prosperity or depression, are eliminated. For this reason the percentages unemployed owing to lack of work or material may more properly be discussed in this connection.

On reference to the last column in the above table, it will be observed that the percentage (16.2) unemployed at the close of March, 1908, because of lack of work or material was the highest percentage recorded during the entire period, 1908 to 1915, indicating that the industrial depression during the winter of 1907-1908 was rather more severe than that of the winter of 1914-1915, when the corresponding percentage for the close of December, 1914, was 14.9, and for the close of March, 1915, was 12.8. Another significant fact brought out by these returns is that the percentages for the close of December and March in each year are uniformly higher than the corresponding percentages for the close of June and September of the respective years. This fluctuation represents seasonal inactivity which is confined largely to the building trades.

During the period, 1908 to 1915, there have been marked fluctuations in the percentages unemployed at the close of the several quarters, and the variations within a single year have been large in several instances. In order that comparisons for the several years (as distinct from quarterly comparisons) may be made, the averages of the quarterly percentages for each year have been presented in the table. The years 1908, 1914, and 1915, in the order mentioned, were, on the basis of these averages, the least prosperous years of the period. For the entire period, 1908 to 1915, the averages of the 32 quarterly percentages were 9.8, for all causes, and 7.0, for lack of work. The *mean* percentages, which may be considered by some as more properly representative for the entire period than the *average* percentages, were 9.9, for all causes, and 6.4, for lack of work.

A. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the following table the unemployment statistics are analyzed so as to show the relative weight which the number of unemployed for any single cause bears in the aggregate number unemployed.

Percentages Unemployed, 1908-1915: By Causes.

QUARTERS ENDING —	All Causes	Lack of Work or Material	Unfavorable Weather	Strikes or Lockouts	Disability	Other Causes ¹
March 31, 1908,	17.9	16.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1
June 30, 1908,	14.4	12.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1908,	10.6	8.7	2 ⁰ 0.0	0.5	1.2	0.2
December 31, 1908,	13.9	11.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5
March 31, 1909,	11.4	9.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3
June 30, 1909,	6.4	4.6	2 ⁰ 0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1909,	4.8	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1
December 31, 1909,	9.4	4.9	2.4	0.1	1.2	0.8
March 31, 1910,	7.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
June 30, 1910,	7.0	5.4	2 ⁰ 0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3
September 30, 1910,	5.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1
December 31, 1910,	10.2	7.3	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4
March 31, 1911,	10.4	7.5	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.7
June 30, 1911,	6.6	4.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5
September 30, 1911,	5.6	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2
December 30, ³ 1911,	9.7	6.0	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.7
March 30, ³ 1912,	14.1	5.1	1.0	6.3	1.3	0.4
June 29, ³ 1912,	5.3	3.4	2 ⁰ 0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2
September 30, 1912,	4.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1
December 31, 1912,	9.1	6.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3
March 31, 1913,	11.3	7.3	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.5
June 30, 1913,	6.4	4.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1
September 30, 1913,	6.8	4.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2
December 31, 1913,	10.4	7.3	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.5
March 31, 1914,	12.9	9.2	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.8
June 30, 1914,	9.9	6.9	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.8
September 30, 1914,	11.0	8.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.3
December 31, 1914,	18.3	14.9	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.7
March 31, 1915,	16.6	12.8	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.5
June 30, 1915,	10.6	7.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.2
September 30, 1915,	7.0	3.6	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.2
December 30, 1915,	8.6	4.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.2

¹ Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.² Less than 0.05 per cent.³ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

The principal cause of unemployment at the close of each quarter, as shown in the table, is almost invariably *lack of work or material*, and, as has already been stated, these percentages indicate primarily the conditions of the labor market, and special significance may, therefore, be attached to the fluctuations observed.

The percentages unemployed on account of *weather* usually are relatively high at the end of the last quarter, and occasionally at the close of the first quarter of each year.

Except for the high percentage (6.3) unemployed on account of *strikes* or *lockouts* at the close of March, 1912 (due principally to a succession of strikes of textile workers, of which those in Lawrence and Lowell are most memorable), there were no considerable fluctuations in these percentages during the period under consideration. In no other instance did the percentage unemployed for this cause exceed 1.6, — the percentage for the close of March, 1913.

The percentages unemployed on account of *disability* (sickness, accident, and old age) were fairly constant from quarter to quarter. The highest percentage reported as unemployed because of disability, on record during the period, was 1.6, and the lowest was 0.7. The more usual percentage was 1.2, this percentage having been also the mean for the entire period.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES.

On examination of the percentages unemployed for the leading cities¹ in the State, it appears that in Boston, which city ordinarily includes fully one-third of the total membership reporting each quarter, and in which there is a fairly general representation of all organized industries and occupations in the State, the percentages unemployed correspond rather closely with the percentages unemployed for the State as a whole. The usual increase in unemployment during the winter months, which is reflected in the percentages for the State as a whole, is true also of the percentages for the city of Boston. With few exceptions, however, the other leading cities in the State show no uniform correspondence of this nature; in fact, in those cities which are industrially more specialized, practically no uniformity whatever will be observed, the percentages unemployed in any such specialized city rising and falling usually with the rise and fall of the percentages of unemployment in the major industry of that city.

C. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The percentages unemployed in the several industries do not correspond closely with the percentages for all industries, except in the case of the building trades, which include each quarter a fairly large proportion of the aggregate membership represented by the returns; and for all of the principal industries there may be noted a wide range of unemployment.

In the following table are shown, for the period under consideration, the percentages unemployed in the six leading industries at the close of the respective quarters.

¹ See Table 9, on pp. 58 and 59.

Percentages of Membership Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1915: By Principal Industries.

QUARTERS ENDING —	All Industries	Building Trades	Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	Textiles	Transportation (Steam and Electric)	Iron and Steel Manufacturing	Printing and Allied Trades
March 31, 1908, . . .	17.9	25.2	8.0	43.9	13.3	16.6	9.0
June 30, 1908, . . .	14.4	18.3	18.2	13.6	8.9	17.8	10.5
September 30, 1908, . . .	10.6	9.3	17.1	15.5	4.8	16.0	12.6
December 31, 1908, . . .	13.9	21.2	6.4	20.9	5.7	16.3	9.4
March 31, 1909, . . .	11.4	18.5	12.8	6.7	4.3	9.8	6.4
June 30, 1909, . . .	6.4	5.0	8.0	6.9	3.7	7.6	5.6
September 30, 1909, . . .	4.8	3.1	7.1	5.1	2.9	3.5	4.4
December 31, 1909, . . .	9.4	17.8	3.3	12.6	2.2	10.9	3.6
March 31, 1910, . . .	7.1	8.9	7.4	8.7	5.2	4.2	3.6
June 30, 1910, . . .	7.0	4.2	9.6	17.9	4.9	3.9	3.8
September 30, 1910, . . .	5.6	4.5	7.9	7.5	3.1	5.0	3.7
December 31, 1910, . . .	10.2	18.0	5.0	8.6	4.0	14.3	4.0
March 31, 1911, . . .	10.4	19.3	12.0	9.7	4.1	6.3	4.6
June 30, 1911, . . .	6.6	6.4	4.4	21.3	2.8	13.4	4.5
September 30, 1911, . . .	5.6	5.0	4.5	11.9	2.4	7.5	6.6
December 30, ¹ 1911, . . .	9.7	20.9	2.3	7.5	3.0	12.6	6.0
March 30, ¹ 1912, . . .	² 14.1	17.0	13.9	² 29.1	1.9	7.8	5.7
June 29, ¹ 1912, . . .	5.3	2.7	8.3	2.4	2.6	10.7	5.4
September 30, 1912, . . .	4.7	2.5	9.2	5.3	1.9	10.5	3.9
December 31, 1912, . . .	9.1	14.9	4.6	12.9	3.2	11.9	3.7
March 31, 1913, . . .	11.3	13.4	14.9	14.7	3.9	7.4	2.9
June 30, 1913, . . .	6.4	7.9	5.5	12.8	2.5	9.2	4.5
September 30, 1913, . . .	6.8	9.2	6.2	13.0	2.1	8.1	4.2
December 31, 1913, . . .	10.4	23.9	4.0	5.9	4.1	18.2	5.0
March 31, 1914, . . .	12.9	29.7	14.4	5.1	3.6	11.5	5.0
June 30, 1914, . . .	9.9	12.4	12.9	6.4	3.5	13.1	9.8
September 30, 1914, . . .	11.0	13.8	13.3	11.6	4.5	13.8	7.8
December 31, 1914, . . .	18.3	33.8	14.7	21.2	6.8	18.5	12.1
March 31, 1915, . . .	16.6	26.3	22.4	10.1	8.8	11.8	9.8
June 30, 1915, . . .	10.6	13.2	10.9	6.9	4.4	12.2	10.5
September 30, 1915, . . .	7.0	8.5	5.5	3.6	3.2	³ 16.2	5.7
December 31, 1915, . . .	8.6	17.6	2.2	4.0	7.0	³ 12.3	5.9

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

³ This high percentage was due principally to the unemployment of a very large number of machinists in Worcester who were on strike. With the strikers eliminated the percentage for this group of trades would have been only 3.8 for the close of September, and 3.3 for the close of December, 1915.

In the *building trades* the highest percentage reported unemployed during the period was 33.8 on December 31, 1914. Other percentages exceeding 20.0 were 29.7 on March 31, 1914; 26.3 on March 31, 1915; 25.2 on March 31, 1908; 23.9 on December 31, 1913; 21.2 on December 31, 1908; and 20.9 on December 30, 1911. It thus appears that the influence of weather conditions is more marked in the building trades than in any other group of trades, and it will be observed that in this group the highest percentages unemployed are either for the close of December or

March. During periods of depression it is also true that conditions in the building trades are by no means satisfactory even during the Summer and Fall.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* the highest percentages unemployed were 22.4 on March 31, 1915; 18.2 on June 30, 1908; and 17.1 on September 30, 1908, but for no other quarter during the period did the percentage unemployed in this industry exceed 14.9 (March 31, 1913). Usually, it will be observed, that there is a slack period in the Spring and, occasionally, another in the Fall of the year representing what is commonly known in the trade as "between seasons."

In the *textile industry* the highest percentage unemployed during the period was 43.9 on March 30, 1908. Other high percentages were reported as follows: 29.1 on March 30, 1912; 21.3 on June 30, 1911; 21.2 on December 31, 1914; and 20.9 on December 31, 1908. In this industry the effects of the industrial depression in 1907 and 1908 were very keenly felt, and, although there was some recovery during the second and third quarters of the year 1908, the high percentage, 20.9, at the close of December, 1908, indicated that the recovery was by no means complete even at that time. The very high percentage (29.1) on March 30, 1912, was due to the unemployment of a large number of textile workers who were involved in strikes on that date. In this connection it should be pointed out that owing to the comparatively small percentage organized of the aggregate number of textile workers in Massachusetts, the returns for this industry are, admittedly, very meagre. Organizations which report, however, are composed principally of the more skilled workmen in this industry, on the progress of whose work depend those processes on which unskilled labor is principally employed. The facts, therefore, may be taken as representative of general conditions in the industry from time to time, but no claim is made that they constitute an absolute index of the amount of unemployment throughout the entire industry at any one time.

For *transportation*, in which group are included both steam and electric railway service, the only high percentages unemployed were 13.3 on March 31, 1908; 8.9 on June 30, 1908; and 8.8 on March 31, 1915. Ordinarily railroad employees are rather continuously employed, and the percentages unemployed are, therefore, usually low and fairly constant. Furthermore, it is a practice of the railway companies to place their employees on "short time" rather than to reduce the force whenever conditions are such as to necessitate a curtailing of expenses during periods of depression. For this reason the comparative percentages do

not indicate fully the measure of unemployment in this industry during such periods.

In the *iron and steel manufacturing industries* the percentages unemployed were high during the entire year 1908, and again during the depression of 1914-1915. On the other hand, during the last six months of the year 1915, the great demand for munition workers has resulted in reducing the percentages unemployed almost to a minimum, and, except for a certain amount of unemployment due to strikes, the effects of which at the close of the third and fourth quarters in 1915 were reflected in fairly high percentages unemployed in this industry, highly satisfactory conditions have maintained.

In the *printing and allied trades* high percentages were reported as unemployed at the close of each quarter in 1908 and again during the depression in 1914-1915, but an examination of the unemployment percentages for the period 1909 to the close of 1913 shows a comparatively uniform percentage unemployed at the close of each of the respective quarters.

E. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

An examination of the statistics of unemployment in the various occupations discloses a very wide range in the percentages unemployed. In the same occupation there may be at one time practically no unemployment among the members of the organizations reporting, while at another time the percentage may reach a high figure. A comparison of the percentages for one occupation with those of another may also disclose a wide variation in the amount of unemployment in the occupations compared. Again, in certain occupations, the percentages unemployed may continue fairly constant for a long period, then abruptly rise to a high point. For the occupations in the building trades (carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc.) much seasonal unemployment is usually reported at the close of March and December in each year.

While the percentages of unemployment by occupations may prove of comparative value in certain instances, they should be used with caution, particularly where comparisons are made between percentages in those occupations for which, owing to the small number of employees reporting, the returns may not have been properly representative. On the whole, comparisons based on percentages unemployed in the several more important industries are to be recommended in preference to comparisons on an occupational basis.

Percentages in detail, by occupations, for the period 1908-1915 are presented in Table 8 on pages 56 and 57.

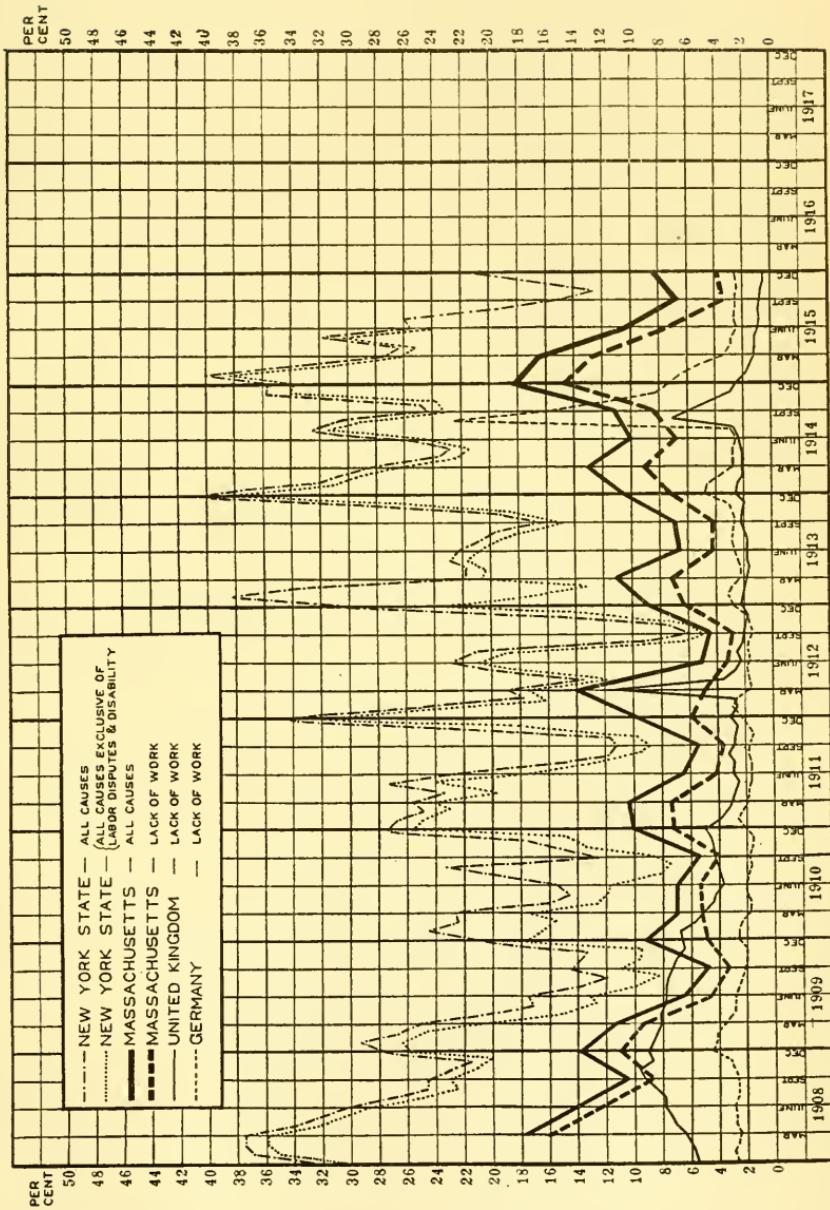
2. DISCUSSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT CHARTS.

For a long period of years the principal European countries have collected and published statistics relative to unemployment. Owing to the varying methods of collecting these statistics, and the differing sources from which they are obtained, the absolute figures for the several countries are not *directly* comparable with similar data obtained in Massachusetts and New York State, but they may be used in plotting graphs showing the fluctuations in unemployment in the several countries during a period of years. For purposes of making such comparison, the Bureau has prepared the chart appearing on the following page, showing graphically the extent to which the periods of industrial prosperity and depression in Massachusetts and New York State correspond with those in the United Kingdom and Germany. An examination of the chart shows a remarkable correspondence in the fluctuations of the several graphs, but it will be observed that the fluctuations in the graphs representing the returns for Germany and the United Kingdom are by no means as violent as the corresponding fluctuations in those representing the conditions in Massachusetts. This, no doubt, may be explained by the fact that the British and German returns refer to far larger numbers of employees than do the returns for New York State and Massachusetts and consequently a large variation in the number unemployed in a few industries does not affect the general percentages in the one case as noticeably as in the other.

The percentages used in plotting the Massachusetts graphs, of which there are two — the one representing unemployment for all causes and the other representing the percentages unemployed because of lack of work — have already been discussed in some detail, but certain significant facts are brought out by the fluctuations in these graphs. Thus the graph representing unemployment for all causes shows, in general, a downward inclination from the high point in 1908 following the period of industrial depression until the end of the third quarter in 1911, interrupted, however, by upward fluctuations during the winter period of each year. In the Spring of 1912, it rose rapidly upward, this being due to the effect of the strikes of very large numbers of textile workers, notably those at Lawrence and Lowell. By the close of September, 1912, conditions had become much more normal, but after the close of 1912 there was an upward trend until at the close of December, 1914, the highest point recorded during the entire period was reached. In 1915 there began again a period of prosperity which is indicated by the downward trend of the graph during that year. The graph representing unemployment for

CHART II.—Percentages of Trade Union Members Unemployed in Massachusetts, New York State, United Kingdom, and Germany, 1908-1915.

Note.—The fluctuations only in the curves may be compared. Owing to the fact that the sources of information vary greatly in the several countries considered in this chart, a comparison, as between countries, of the percentages unemployed would be misleading.



lack of work follows closely the trend of that for all causes, already described, and at a fairly constant distance below it. A marked exception to this rule is found at the high point reached at the close of March, 1912, by the graph for all causes, due to the unemployment directly and indirectly resulting from the series of textile strikes to which reference has been made.

While no comparison of the general level of the several graphs can properly be made, owing to the varying nature of the returns on which they have been based, it may be proper to add that the generally high level of the two graphs for New York State has been attributed to the relatively large representation in the returns for that State of certain trades in which usually there is apt to be considerable unemployment, as, for example, in the garment trades in New York City.

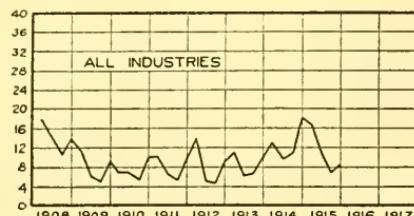
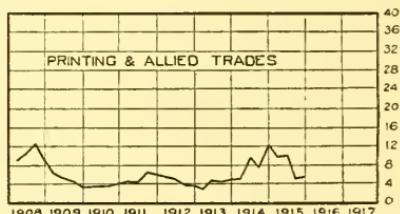
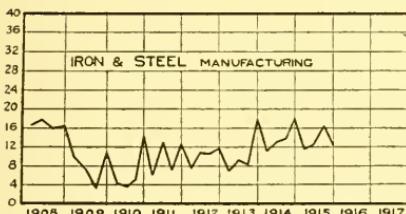
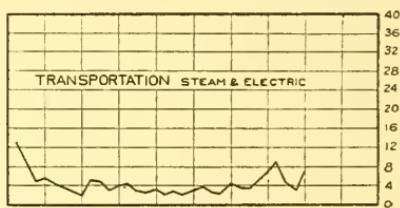
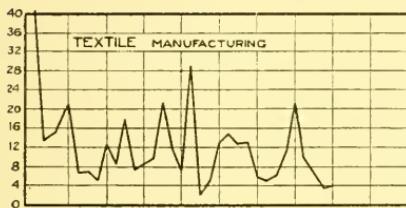
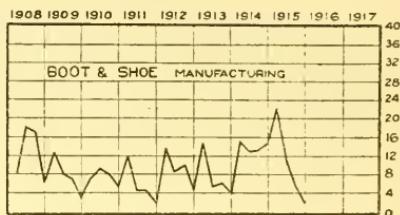
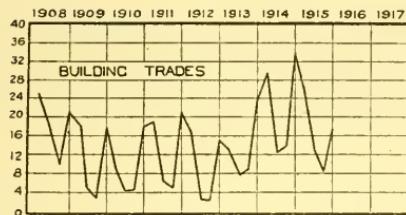
For the purpose of showing the fluctuations in unemployment in the principal industries of Massachusetts, the chart appearing on the following page has been prepared. In general, the graphs for the six principal industries follow the trend of the graph representing the fluctuations of unemployment in all industries. For convenience in making the comparison, the graph representing unemployment in all industries for all causes has been reproduced at the bottom of the chart.

Attention may be called to the more significant facts brought out by the fluctuations in the graphs for the respective industries. Thus in the case of the *building trades*, one will observe the effect of seasonal inactivity due to unemployment during the winter months. In *boot and shoe manufacturing*, "between seasons" periods are represented by high points occurring quite uniformly in the Spring of the year. In *textile manufacturing* no special uniformity in fluctuations will be observed. The high point in the Spring of 1912 represents for this industry the unemployment due to strikes in the principal textile centers, to which reference has already been made. The graph representing unemployment in *transportation*, with the exception of fluctuations upward at times of depression, shows uniformly a low percentage unemployed.

In *iron and steel manufacturing*, marked fluctuations occur, and the effect of industrial depression is to be observed. In the *printing and allied trades*, as was true of transportation, there are no marked fluctuations except those which are due to periods of industrial depression.

By way of general summary, it may be stated that the transportation industry, and the printing and allied trades show usually less unemployment than any of the other branches, and even in times of depression, the proportion of wage-earners thrown out of work as represented by the percentages and by the upward fluctuations of the graphs, is by no means

CHART III.—Percentages of Trade Union Members Unemployed in Massachusetts, 1908-1915: By Principal Industries.



as large as in the case of the other industries. These facts throw some light upon the question as to which industry should be the first to receive consideration, were the State to establish any system of unemployment insurance, or to provide for the regularization of industry, and if the returns made by labor organizations are to be taken as representative of conditions generally throughout the Commonwealth, the industries which should receive first consideration, in the order of their relative importance from the standpoint of the unemployment problem, would appear to be as follows: (1) Building trades; (2) textile manufacturing; (3) boot and shoe manufacturing; (4) iron and steel manufacturing; (5) printing and allied trades; and (6) transportation.

V.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1915, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large.

TABLE 2.—Number of Delegate Organizations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of the Years 1908-1915.

TABLE 3.—Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Municipalities and Sex.

TABLE 4.—Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Occupations and Sex.

TABLE 5.—Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915 Having Women as Members: By Occupations.

TABLE 6.—Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Industries.

TABLE 7.—Increase or Decrease in Membership of Identical Unions Existing Both at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Municipalities.

TABLE 8.—Percentages of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1915: By Principal Occupations.

TABLE 9.—Percentages of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1915: By Principal Cities.

TABLE 1.—*National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1915, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large.*

NOTE.—The organizations preceded by an asterisk (*) were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the close of the year 1915. See also the "General Note" at the end of this table.

NAME OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions.	1 30,618	2 1,425
*American Federation of Labor (locals directly affiliated),	* 504	45
*Actors Union of America, White Rats	4	4
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	43	1
*Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America,	200	17
*Barbers International Union of America, Journeymen	740	34
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	63	4
*Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	268	7
*Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	337	5
*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	132	6
*Boot and Shoe Workers Union,	147	72
*Brewery Workmen of America, International Union of the United	507	20
*Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, International	6	—
*Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America,	947	44
*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	116	2
*Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International	38	—
*Brushmakers International Union,	6	—
Building Laborers, International Protective Union of	149	6
Card Room Operatives of America, Amalgamated	2	2
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	52	3
*Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	1,846	151
*Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of	25	2
*Carvers Association of North America, International Wood	22	1
Chandler, Brass, and Metal Workers of North America, Brotherhood of	6	—
*Cigar Makers International Union of America,	490	16
*Clerks International Protective Association, Retail	7 385	19
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	27	2
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	90	7
*Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, The	5 36	—
*Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union of the United States and Canada,	5 5	—
*Coopers International Union of North America,	87	5
*Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of	10	7
*Diamond Workers Protective Union of America,	6	—
Drop and Machine Forgers, Die Sinkers, and Trimmer Makers, United Association of	5 10	1
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	571	43
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of	35	2
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	973	6
*Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	500	22
*Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	328	17
*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	27	—
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad	8 70	4
*Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International	20	1

¹ This aggregate does not include the affiliated locals of 8 internationals for which the information was lacking and in certain instances, to which attention is called by a specific note, the number as reported in an earlier year has been entered for lack of later information. On the other hand, the aggregate does include a small number of locals which were affiliated with two or more internationals, therein constituting duplications.

² This aggregate constitutes the *actual* number of local unions in Massachusetts at the close of the year. A few locals were affiliated with two or more internationals, constituting, in all, 26 duplications, but these duplications were not included in computing the aggregate.

³ Includes only those locals which were directly affiliated, *i.e.*, locals not affiliated through any national or international union. The locals affiliated *indirectly* with the American Federation of Labor through its affiliated internationals are enumerated under the individual internationals only, otherwise such locals would be included twice in the aggregate.

⁴ Membership "at-large," *i.e.*, not organized on a local basis.

⁵ As last reported in 1914.

⁶ No report.

⁷ As last reported in 1910.

⁸ As last reported in 1912.

TABLE 1.—*National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1915, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large*—Continued.

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions —Con.		
*Garment Workers of America, United	1 267	4
*Garment Workers Union, International Ladies	114	8
*Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	1 110	—
Glass Snappers National Protective Association, Window	36	—
Glass Workers of America, National Window	2 46	—
*Glass Workers Union, American Flint	126	3
Glove Workers Union of America, International	18	1
Government Employees, National League of	42	2
*Granite Cutters International Association of America, The	160	21
*Grinders and Finishers National Union, Pocket Knife Blade	3	—
Hat Finishers Association of the United States, Wool	1 4	2
Hatters of North America, United	22	1
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, International	249	15
*Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of the Journeymen	168	5
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America	583	37
Industrial Workers of the World	1 150	4
Industrial Union, The Workers International	25	1
*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States, Amalgamated Association of Knights of Labor	100	—
*Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated	19	—
*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	220	12
*Laundry Workers International Union	75	3
*Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	57	1
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	34	3
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	861	7
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	843	10
*Longshoremen's Association, International	359	6
Loomfixers International Union	15	5
*Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of	8	—
*Machinists, International Association of	982	39
Mailers Trade District Union of North America	51	1
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of	164	11
*Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	400	4
*Marble Workers, International Association of	1 57	1
*Masters, Mates and Pilots, American Association of	3	1
*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	561	3
*Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America	114	14
*Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	380	16
*Mine Workers of America, United	1 2,580	—
*Miners, Western Federation of	1 230	—
*Molders Union of North America, International	409	30
Musical and Theatrical Union, American International	50	—
*Musicians, American Federation of	701	26
*Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	965	62
*Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	88	10
*Pattern Makers League of North America	126	6
*Pavers, Rammermen, Flag-Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of	4 77	1
*Paving Cutters Union of the United States of America and Canada	70	9
*Photo-Engravers Union of North America, International	66	4
Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers Union of America, International	1 37	1
*Plasterers International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	1 340	6
*Plate Printers Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	2 9	1
*Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of	664	44
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	70	—
*Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United	1 6	—
*Print Cutters Association of America, National	5	—
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, International	351	12
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	50	1
*Quarry Workers International Union of North America	70	8
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	44	2
Railroad Station Agents, Order of	3	3
Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of	37	12

¹ As last reported in 1914.

² As last reported in 1913.

³ No report.

⁴ As last reported in 1912.

TABLE 1.—*National and International Unions and Federations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of 1915, Showing the Number of Chartered Locals in Massachusetts and at Large—Concluded.*

NAMES OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.	Total Number of Chartered Local Unions	Number of Chartered Local Unions in Massachusetts
All National and International Unions — Con.		
*Railroad Telegraphers, The Order of	154	6
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	877	21
Railroad Workers, American Federation of	160	18
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	582	5
*Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of	176	22
Railway Conductors of America, Order of	629	6
*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	232	26
*Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	30	1
*Saw Smiths National Union,	¹ 14	—
*Seamen's Union of America, International	60	3
Shoe Workers of America, United	36	24
Shoe Workers Protective Union,	6	6
*Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America, International	26	3
*Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of	¹ 6	—
*Spinners Union, International	20	10
State, City, Town and County Employees Unions, National Federation of	36	36
Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, International Association of	² 121	1
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	¹ 49	—
*Steel Plate Transferers Association of America, The	3	—
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America, International	122	6
*Stone Cutters Association of North America, Journeymen	230	3
*Stove Mounters International Union,	54	3
*Switchmen's Union of North America,	197	1
*Tailors Union of America, Journeymen	302	9
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	³ 560	41
Textile Operatives, National Amalgamation of	24	—
*Textile Workers of America, United	³ 205	44
*Theatrical Stage Employees of America, International Alliance of	500	26
*Tile Layers and Helpers International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	62	3
*Timber Workers, International Union of	54	—
*Tobacco Workers International Union,	⁴ —	—
*Travelers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union of America,	20	—
*Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union of North America,	⁴ —	—
*Typographical Union, International	726	23
*Upholsterers International Union of North America,	53	4
*Weavers Amalgamated Association of the United States, Elastic Goring	3	3
Weavers, National Federation of Cloth	8	4
*Weavers Protective Association, American Wire	5	1
Independent Locals (i.e., locals having no national or international affiliation),	⁵ —	29

¹ As last reported in 1913.

⁴ No report.

² As last reported in 1912.

⁵ Number unknown.

³ As last reported in 1914.

GENERAL NOTE.—In this table are included all national and international organizations which had affiliated locals in the United States at the close of 1915, in so far as records were obtainable. Except where otherwise noted the information relative to the total number of chartered local unions affiliated with the national and international organizations named in the table below was obtained directly from these respective organizations, the reports having been received, for the most part, on schedules sent out on December 15, 1915. The information relative to the number of chartered local unions in Massachusetts was obtained by an exhaustive canvass of the individual local unions, the schedules having been sent out at the close of the year. Further information showing the membership of the locals affiliated with each national and international union was obtained directly from the local unions and checked up against similar data obtained from the national and international unions. It was not deemed advisable to present this information relative to membership in detail, but a summary statement relative to the membership returns thus obtained will be found in the text on pages 15 to 17.

TABLE 2.—*Number of Delegate Organizations Having Affiliated Locals in Massachusetts at the Close of the Years, 1908–1915.*

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN —							
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
All Delegate Organizations, . . .	132	146	156	161	165	162	173	168
State, District, and Trades Councils, . . .	53	57	59	62	69	71	74	71
State Branches, . . .	10	10	8	10	11	11	12	13
New England District Councils, . . .	7	10	9	7	9	7	7	7
Railway Adjustment Committees, . . .	10	12	13	18	24	25	26	24
<i>District Councils</i> (other than local), . . .	26	25	29	27	25	28	29	27
Carpenters District Councils, . . .	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Painters District Councils, . . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Machinists District Councils, . . .	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Other District Councils, . . .	9	8	12	9	7	10	10	9
Central Labor Unions, . . .	33	33	35	35	33	35	36	35
Local Trades Councils, . . .	46	56	62	64	63	56	63	62
Carpenters District Councils, . . .	8	10	11	10	10	10	11	11
Building Trades Councils, . . .	9	12	13	11	10	9	12	14
Joint Shoe Councils, . . .	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
Allied Painting Trades Councils, . . .	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
Metal Trades Councils, . . .	—	2	4	5	5	2	2	2
Textile Councils, . . .	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	3
Other Local Trades Councils, . . .	14	17	19	21	20	19	20	18

TABLE 3.—Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915:
By Municipalities and Sex.

MUNICIPALITIES.	1914				1915			
	Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP		
		Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females	Totals
The State.	1,392	205,347	28,919	234,266	1,425	214,282	29,253	243,535
Adams,	6	736	230	966	6	721	179	900
Athol,	9	276	14	290	8	416	6	422
ATTLEBORO,	5	185	—	185	1	—	—	—
BEVERLY,	8	1,015	5	1,020	8	1,043	5	1,048
BOSTON,	297	86,952	9,391	96,343	293	85,583	9,229	94,812
BROCKTON,	49	11,979	3,925	15,904	50	12,250	3,827	16,077
CAMBRIDGE,	11	1,389	237	1,626	11	1,289	202	1,491
CHELSEA,	7	1,250	—	1,250	10	1,555	160	1,715
CHICOPEE,	9	375	—	375	10	520	—	520
Clinton,	7	211	—	211	7	235	—	235
FALL RIVER,	37	6,263	2,507	8,770	36	6,344	2,654	8,998
FITCHBURG,	31	1,722	94	1,816	35	1,551	90	1,941
Framingham,	12	956	228	1,184	13	854	210	1,064
Gardner,	6	175	—	175	8	202	—	202
Gloucester,	19	1,463	113	1,576	17	1,477	27	1,504
Greenfield,	14	848	1	849	15	831	1	832
HAVERHILL,	31	5,384	969	6,353	30	6,015	962	6,977
HOLYOKE,	45	3,953	59	4,012	46	3,826	135	3,961
LAWRENCE,	40	5,515	600	6,115	42	3,585	76	3,661
Leominster,	1	—	—	—	5	119	—	119
LOWELL,	58	5,796	271	6,067	67	6,873	262	7,135
LYNN,	63	11,474	2,281	13,755	57	11,043	2,532	13,575
MALDEN,	8	488	—	488	9	547	—	547
Marblehead,	5	475	3	478	5	437	2	439
MARLBOROUGH,	13	622	48	670	12	445	47	492
Maynard,	7	341	302	643	8	446	282	728
Milford,	10	978	153	1,131	10	933	156	1,089
Montague,	5	181	—	181	7	152	1	153
Natick,	8	547	45	592	9	523	57	580
NEW BEDFORD,	40	7,017	1,712	8,729	40	6,905	1,882	8,787
NEWBURYPORT,	7	207	6	213	7	168	6	174
NEWTON,	11	1,108	—	1,108	9	953	—	953
NORTH ADAMS,	23	877	160	1,037	25	958	134	1,092
NORTHAMPTON,	22	1,180	12	1,192	24	1,252	35	1,287
Norwood,	9	438	80	518	9	499	109	608
PITTSFIELD,	21	1,636	6	1,642	18	1,364	6	1,370
Plymouth,	5	213	1	214	1	—	—	—
QUINCY,	23	2,577	—	2,577	20	2,471	—	2,471
SALEM,	32	3,739	474	4,213	37	4,070	806	4,876
SOMERVILLE,	8	1,477	—	1,477	8	1,434	—	1,434
SPRINGFIELD,	71	8,525	716	9,241	78	12,647	987	13,634
TAUNTON,	29	1,694	10	1,704	31	2,032	10	2,042
Wakefield,	7	442	10	452	7	405	10	415
WALTHAM,	14	1,119	—	1,119	14	1,060	—	1,060
Watertown,	5	293	—	293	6	382	—	382
Westfield,	13	640	34	674	17	1,694	36	1,730
Whitman,	7	1,241	381	1,622	7	1,148	366	1,514
WOBURN,	6	265	—	265	5	184	—	184
WORCESTER,	66	7,821	433	8,254	69	13,299	531	13,830
Other cities and towns,	153	11,289	3,408	14,697	160	11,242	3,233	14,475

¹ Included under "Other cities and towns" as there were less than five unions in this municipality at the close of the year.

TABLE 4. — *Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Occupations and Sex.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Unions	1914			1915		
		MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP	
		Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females
All Occupations.	1,392	205,347	28,919	234,266	1,425	214,282	29,253
Bakers and confectioners, .	16	1,198	—	1,198	18	1,206	75
Barbers, . . .	35	2,708	—	2,708	34	2,670	—
Bartenders, . . .	28	4,073	—	4,073	29	4,010	—
Blacksmiths and helpers, .	9	463	—	463	8	378	—
Boilermakers and helpers, .	6	709	—	709	5	728	—
Bookbinders, . . .	8	594	616	1,210	6	399	429
Boat and shoe workers: .	104	80,146	11,594	91,740	106	80,632	12,082
Cutters, . . .	9	3,591	168	3,759	9	3,585	234
Edgemakers, . . .	5	1,296	—	1,296	1	—	—
Lasters, . . .	12	4,085	26	4,111	12	3,760	26
Mixed, . . .	34	9,668	5,696	15,364	34	10,199	5,518
Stitchers, . . .	8	874	3,945	4,819	8	965	4,106
Treas., dressers, and packers, . . .	8	1,603	1,114	2,717	8	1,576	1,324
Turn workmen, . . .	6	3,378	—	3,378	6	3,646	—
Boot and shoe workers (n. e. s.), . . .	22	5,651	645	6,296	29	6,901	874
Bottlers and drivers, . . .	9	1,209	—	1,209	10	1,173	—
Brewery workmen, . . .	10	1,515	—	1,515	10	1,561	—
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, . . .	48	5,637	—	5,637	49	5,614	—
Carmen, railway, . . .	5	593	—	593	5	716	—
Carpenters, . . .	151	18,558	—	18,558	151	18,782	—
Cigarmakers, . . .	16	3,039	313	3,352	16	3,040	306
Clerks, railway, . . .	21	1,721	36	1,757	22	1,781	44
Clerks, retail, . . .	22	1,552	371	1,923	20	1,459	285
Compositors, . . .	20	2,756	252	3,008	21	2,813	248
Conductors, railway, . . .	6	996	—	996	6	890	—
Cooks and waiters, . . .	9	1,528	233	1,761	9	1,861	113
Coopers, . . .	5	348	—	348	5	267	—
Cutting die and cutter makers, . . .	7	123	—	123	7	123	—
Electrical workers, ² . . .	32	4,121	139	4,260	31	4,164	300
Engineers, hoisting and portable, . . .	8	463	—	463	8	536	—
Engineers, locomotive, . . .	7	1,587	—	1,587	7	1,585	—
Engineers, stationary, . . .	14	1,586	—	1,586	14	1,944	—
Firemen, locomotive, . . .	10	2,036	—	2,036	10	2,003	—
Firemen, stationary, . . .	18	2,210	—	2,210	17	1,432	—
Freight handlers and clerks,	8	2,269	—	2,269	8	2,020	—
Garment workers, . . .	17	4,501	3,799	8,300	19	4,323	3,645
Glass workers, . . .	5	527	—	527	3	—	—
Government employees (U. S.), . . .	5	1,805	15	1,820	3	—	—
Granite cutters, . . .	22	2,321	—	2,321	21	2,267	—
Hat and cap makers, . . .	6	312	27	339	6	294	35
Hod carriers and building laborers, . . .	21	4,498	—	4,498	21	5,697	—
Horseshoers, . . .	3	—	—	—	5	310	—
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal), . . .	11	619	—	619	12	609	—
Machinists, . . .	44	4,642	—	4,642	48	12,396	2
Maintenance of way em- ployees, . . .	8	342	—	342	15	1,243	—
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers, . . .	12	598	—	598	12	640	—
Molders and coremakers, . .	29	2,502	—	2,502	30	3,160	—
Municipal employees, . . .	39	5,641	10	5,551	42	5,450	10
Musicians, . . .	29	4,772	361	5,133	28	4,952	337
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, . . .	64	6,376	—	6,376	61	6,098	—
Paper makers, . . .	9	1,198	—	1,198	11	1,057	81
Pattern makers, . . .	8	884	—	884	7	608	—

¹ Included under "Boot and shoe workers (n. e. s.)," as there were less than five unions in this occupation at the close of the year.² Not including telephone operators; see page 53.³ Included under "All Others," as there were less than five unions in this occupation at the close of the year.

TABLE 4.—Number and Membership of Local Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Occupations and Sex—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	1914				1915			
	Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP			Number of Unions	MEMBERSHIP		
		Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females	Totals
Paving cutters,	6	353	—	353	9	331	—	331
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters,	44	3,231	—	3,231	43	3,210	—	3,210
Printing pressmen,	13	1,513	—	1,513	12	1,470	1	1,471
Quarry workers,	7	676	—	676	8	548	—	548
Railroad workers,	12	1,245	—	1,245	17	1,693	—	1,693
Sheet metal workers,	16	1,102	—	1,102	16	1,148	—	1,148
Station agents and employees,	15	2,194	4	2,198	16	2,023	4	2,027
Steam railroad employees (n. e. s.),	10	1,428	—	1,428	8	695	—	695
Stereotypers and electro-typers,	5	389	—	389	6	417	—	417
Street and electric railway employees,	27	15,136	250	15,386	26	15,727	248	15,975
Tailors and dressmakers,	8	342	31	373	9	359	46	405
Teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, etc.,	43	11,113	—	11,113	42	11,766	—	11,766
Telegraphers, railroad,	6	1,163	22	1,185	6	1,158	38	1,196
Telephone operators,	9	—	3,413	3,413	12	—	3,796	3,796
Textile workers:	61	13,234	5,428	18,662	66	11,963	5,324	17,287
Loomfixers,	13	2,807	—	2,807	13	2,937	—	2,937
Mixed,	6	2,925	780	3,705	5	1,052	366	1,418
Mule spinners,	10	2,084	126	2,210	11	2,120	170	2,290
Weavers,	9	3,439	3,238	6,677	9	3,067	3,269	6,336
Textile workers (n. e. s.),	23	1,979	1,284	3,263	28	2,787	1,519	4,306
Theatrical stage employees,	24	1,254	—	1,254	27	1,281	6	1,287
Trainmen, railroad,	21	4,281	—	4,281	21	4,376	—	4,376
All others,	104	11,517	2,005	13,522	111	13,226	1,798	15,024

TABLE 5.—Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915 Having Women as Members: By Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	1914		1915	
	Number of Unions Having Women as Members	Number of Women in Unions	Number of Unions Having Women as Members	Number of Women in Unions
All Occupations.	198	28,919	205	29,253
Boot and shoe workers:	55	11,594	56	12,082
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	29	5,696	29	5,518
Stitchers,	7	3,945	7	4,106
Treasurers, dressers, and packers,	5	1,114	5	1,324
Others,	14	839	15	1,134
Cigarmakers,	13	313	10	306
Clerks, railway,	7	36	9	44
Clerks, retail,	9	371	8	285
Compositors,	12	252	11	248
Garment workers,	13	3,799	14	3,645
Musicians,	25	361	23	337
Tailoresses and dressmakers,	5	31	5	46
Telephone operators,	9	3,413	12	3,796
Textile workers:	17	5,428	17	5,324
Textile workers (mixed),	5	780	4	366
Weavers,	6	3,238	6	3,269
Others,	6	1,410	7	1,689
All other occupations,	33	3,321	40	3,140

TABLE 6.—Number and Membership of Local Trade Unions at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Industries.

CLASSIFICATION.	1914		1915	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
All Industries.	1,392	234,266	1,425	243,535
Manufacturing.	510	103,248	533	111,903
Textiles.	62	18,777	66	17,287
Leather and Leather Goods.	107	42,271	108	43,270
Boots and shoes,	104	41,740	106	42,714
Other leather goods,	3	531	2	556
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	113	8,868	121	18,246
Iron and steel products,	94	7,535	101	16,742
Miscellaneous metal products,	14	740	15	838
Shipbuilding,	5	593	5	666
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	62	8,873	64	9,293
Food products,	23	2,074	24	2,437
Liquors and beverages,	21	2,802	22	2,818
Tobacco,	18	3,997	18	4,038
Printing and Allied Trades.	56	6,769	56	6,550
Printing and publishing,	44	5,293	46	5,466
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	8	1,210	6	828
Photo engraving,	4	266	4	256
Clothing.	34	9,407	37	9,037
Clothing, men's,	19	5,952	21	6,108
Clothing, women's,	6	2,721	7	2,265
Hats and caps,	7	539	7	529
Others,	2	195	2	135
Paper and Paper Goods.	9	1,198	11	1,158
Furniture and Woodworking.	22	3,147	23	2,735
Stone, Glass, and Clay Products.	41	3,855	39	3,381
Other Manufacturing Industries.	4	83	8	966
Building.	389	42,802	384	44,288
Building Trades.	368	38,804	363	38,591
Unskilled Building Labor.	21	4,498	21	5,897
Transportation.	239	55,991	255	58,446
Railroad,	133	19,981	144	19,957
Road, street, and bridge,	76	27,988	77	29,129
Telegraphs and telephones,	16	4,787	19	5,152
Water,	14	3,325	15	4,208
Trade.	27	3,044	25	2,911
Wholesale and retail,	27	3,044	25	2,911
Public Service.	48	8,421	48	5,999
Professional Service.	53	6,387	55	6,576
Domestic and Personal Service.	79	9,634	78	9,520
Extractive Industries.	8	709	9	586
Quarrying,	8	709	9	586
Miscellaneous. ¹	39	4,030	38	3,306

¹ Includes unions which could not be included under any of the above-mentioned industries chiefly because of their being organized on other than an industrial basis.

TABLE 7.—*Increase or Decrease in Membership of Identical¹ Unions Existing Both at the Close of 1914 and 1915: By Municipalities.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Identical Unions	MEMBERSHIP		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as Compared with 1914
		1914	1915	
The State.	1,307	220,873	230,114	+9,241
Adams,	6	966	900	—66
Athol,	8	278	422	+144
BEVERLY,	8	1,020	1,048	+28
BOSTON,	268	88,913	89,405	+492
BROCKTON,	49	15,904	16,064	+160
CAMBRIDGE,	11	1,626	1,491	—135
CHELSEA,	7	1,250	1,234	—16
CHICOPEE,	9	375	490	+115
Clinton,	7	211	235	+24
FALL RIVER,	34	8,682	8,266	—416
FITCHBURG,	30	1,775	1,725	—50
Framingham,	12	1,184	1,048	—136
Gardner,	6	175	185	+10
GLoucester,	17	1,456	1,504	+48
Greenfield,	14	849	808	—41
HAVERHILL,	27	6,141	6,930	+789
HOLYOKE,	39	3,735	3,617	—118
LAWRENCE,	39	3,370	3,527	+157
LOWELL,	58	6,067	6,457	+390
LYNN,	57	13,226	13,575	+349
MALDEN,	8	488	527	+39
Marblehead,	5	478	439	—39
MARLBOROUGH,	12	499	492	—7
Maynard,	7	643	608	—35
Milford,	10	1,131	1,089	—42
Montague,	5	181	123	—58
Natick,	8	592	560	—32
NEW BEDFORD,	38	8,519	8,715	+196
NEWBURYPORT,	7	213	174	—39
NEWTON,	9	850	953	+103
NORTH ADAMS,	21	966	905	—61
NORTHAMPTON,	22	1,192	1,179	—13
Norwood,	9	518	608	+90
PITTSFIELD,	18	1,563	1,370	—193
QUINCY,	20	2,524	2,471	—53
SALEM,	32	4,213	4,349	+136
SOMERVILLE,	8	1,477	1,434	—43
SPRINGFIELD,	65	8,593	11,566	+2,973
TAUNTON,	28	1,697	1,948	+251
Wakefield,	7	452	415	—37
WALTHAM,	13	1,105	1,015	—90
Watertown,	5	293	288	—5
Westfield,	13	674	696	+22
Whitman,	7	1,622	1,514	—108
WOBURN,	5	190	184	—6
WORCESTER,	63	8,221	13,187	+4,966
Other cities and towns,	156	14,776	14,374	—402

¹ The data presented in this table have reference to what the Bureau has designated as "identical unions," i.e., unions which were in existence both at the close of 1914 and 1915. A presentation of this character makes possible the determination of the actual change in membership of unions existing at the close of both years irrespective of any increase in aggregate membership due to the formation of new unions or of any decrease due to the disbanding in 1915 of unions which were in existence at the close of 1914.

TABLE 8.—Percentages of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1910-1915:
By Principal Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	1910				1911				1912			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 30	June 29	September 30	December 31
Barbers,	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.5	2.7
Bartenders,	7.0	6.8	9.6	3.6	5.1	4.1	6.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5
Boot and shoe workers,	7.4	9.6	7.9	5.0	12.0	4.4	4.5	2.3	13.9	8.3	9.2	4.6
Bottlers and drivers,	2.1	2.1	6.3	33.3	2- ^a	1.7	14.6	19.4	3.7	1.3	5.4	19.9
Brewery workers,	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.5	5.5	7.8	10.2	9.4	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.5
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	5.6	5.1	31.6	39.2	14.5	7.8	39.4	31.4	4.6	3.8	3.8	1.9
Carpenters,	6.5	3.8	3.6	12.9	14.3	3.6	4.4	15.9	14.7	2.4	2.4	8.9
Cigarmakers,	8.8	4.0	3.0	5.5	8.4	1.8	3.8	5.2	5.4	3.0	2.1	4.1
Clerks, railway,	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Clerks, retail,	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4
Compositors,	4.2	4.1	2.5	4.9	5.0	7.8	5.9	6.9	7.9	4.8	4.8	4.3
Cooks and waiters,	5.2	7.0	6.3	7.8	9.7	4.1	3.0	6.9	2.5	2.0	9.0	5.0
Electrical workers,	5.9	1.8	4.2	10.2	16.6	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.0	2.9	10.4	4.7
Engineers (locomotive),	3.0	3.5	7.5	5.3	4.1	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.8	10.0	8.5	10.3
Engineers (stationary),	3.6	1.1	1.3	3.7	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.8
Firemen (locomotive),	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.4
Firemen (stationary),	2.8	1.1	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.3
Freight handlers and clerks,	3.5	12.3	3.8	8.2	16.1	14.4	4.7	4.4	11.2	2.3	1.2	0.9
Garment workers,	11.6	4.3	22.1	37.1	12.9	9.0	10.7	22.3	3.3	22.0	27.9	56.7
Granite cutters,	4.3	2.0	2.1	13.9	25.5	11.4	6.9	37.7	21.8	5.4	3.2	20.3
Hod carriers and building laborers,	4.6	8.4	12.1	13.9	4.4	4.5	31.6	42.3	4.4	4.4	2.9	21.5
Machinists,	2.9	4.4	5.2	6.5	3.3	3.6	5.4	3.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	2.0
Molders (iron and brass),	4.3	4.3	6.8	28.7	9.5	23.9	8.6	20.1	10.9	18.9	16.8	26.1
Municipal employees,	7.6	1.7	3.0	22.7	22.1	15.6	10.9	25.7	9.9	2.8	5.6	3.9
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	4.9	3.8	7.1	30.1	10.6	8.2	6.8	31.0	19.2	5.0	2.6	36.7
Paper and pulp makers,	1.4	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.4	6.9	10.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	10.6	2.5	1.3	4.2	13.2	2.6	0.8	6.5	11.2	0.2	1.2	3.2
Printing pressmen,	3.3	4.7	2.9	5.1	4.2	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.9
Station agents and employees,	1.1	2- ^a	0.1	1.1	7.5	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Street and electric railway employees,	2.5	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.7
Teamsters and drivers,	21.2	11.2	1.5	8.5	5.2	1.1	1.9	2.6	7.6	6.1	0.4	2.0
Telegraphers (railroad),	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8
Textile operatives,	8.7	17.9	8.6	9.7	21.3	11.9	7.5	29.1	2.4	5.3	12.9	12.9
Trainmen, railroad,	2.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.6

¹ Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

² At the close of this quarter no reports relative to this occupation were received.

TABLE 8.—*Percentages of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1910-1915;*
By Principal Occupations—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	1913				1914				1915			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Barbers,	2.7	1.2	2.2	3.0	4.0	2.8	2.9	4.1	6.0	3.6	4.9	3.8
Bartenders,	5.3	5.6	7.1	7.1	13.6	7.0	11.0	12.1	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1
Boot and shoe workers,	14.9	5.5	6.2	4.0	14.4	12.9	13.3	14.7	22.4	10.9	5.5	2.2
Boilers and drivers,	7.3	2.2	3.3	6.6	4.5	8.1	10.1	10.4	1.2	3.3	3.3	2.7
Brewery workers,	9.4	7.6	7.2	11.8	11.5	7.1	5.1	5.9	7.4	6.4	5.1	6.1
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	26.4	16.3	13.5	29.0	40.2	22.1	19.2	50.6	44.4	20.3	11.3	31.4
Carpenters,	11.5	4.3	8.1	20.9	23.9	8.6	14.9	32.7	24.3	12.3	6.4	14.5
Cigarmakers,	4.9	1.6	3.4	4.0	10.3	5.1	6.8	8.5	15.4	12.2	4.4	7.9
Clerks, railway,	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3
Clerks, retail,	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	5.8	6.5	7.4	2.2	2.1
Compositors,	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Cooks and waiters,	3.9	5.8	4.7	6.1	6.0	4.4	11.5	16.3	13.7	11.9	7.0	7.8
Electrical workers,	8.3	4.0	2.6	4.8	5.2	4.6	9.5	14.3	15.0	7.7	5.1	5.2
Engineers (locomotive),	7.9	3.4	0.8	5.6	6.8	4.8	6.8	10.0	15.0	6.5	3.7	3.7
Engineers (stationary),	8.8	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.3	10.8	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.0
Engineers (stationary),	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.6	5.8	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.0
Firemen (locomotive),	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	4.2	8.1	12.3	11.2	14.9	12.5	6.8	4.8
Firemen (stationary),	2.4	4.4	3.2	10.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.1
Freight handlers and clerks,	10.1	14.0	6.9	7.2	8.9	8.3	11.8	14.3	16.2	14.9	3.2	1.6
Garment workers,	55.3	4.8	14.8	26.7	22.7	30.7	38.5	55.4	38.5	22.7	7.8	4.7
Granite cutters,	18.7	3.8	6.5	17.7	8.4	6.6	14.0	30.6	9.9	17.2	5.9	17.7
Hod carriers and building laborers,	7.5	23.9	20.2	39.1	27.1	14.9	24.6	49.8	18.3	14.1	4.2	13.1
Machinists,	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.8	6.6	13.6	10.1	15.0	11.3	11.3	20.0	12.8
Molders (iron and brass),	10.6	13.4	11.7	38.2	20.0	14.2	30.5	14.0	12.7	5.1	14.1	14.1
Municipal employees,	6.6	9.0	8.0	16.2	23.9	7.1	6.1	28.6	11.6	8.3	15.1	28.0
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	13.6	11.9	8.2	37.8	44.0	23.3	14.7	48.0	29.3	13.4	13.2	35.7
Paper and pulp makers,	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	9.1	9.2	3.7	30.0	28.2	32.1	0.8	0.8
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	8.2	4.4	4.1	11.6	13.2	10.8	4.5	18.0	27.3	13.0	14.8	14.1
Printing pressmen,	1.9	3.0	2.9	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.0	6.2	5.8	5.1	2.5	2.5
Station agents and employees,	1.2	0.4	0.7	4.3	2.7	0.8	6.4	14.7	10.0	2.1	2.0	1.1
Street and electric railway employees,	3.8	1.2	1.4	3.4	3.0	1.6	1.6	4.8	9.1	1.8	3.4	3.2
Teamsters and drivers,	5.4	5.9	5.5	8.8	11.1	14.0	8.0	11.5	15.7	11.0	2.5	1.9
Telegraphers (railroad),	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5
Textile operatives,	14.7	12.8	13.0	5.9	5.1	3.9	11.6	21.2	10.1	6.9	3.6	4.0
Trainmen, railroad,	5.4	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.1	3.0	5.7	6.1	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.4

¹ Exclusive of persons on strike; the percentages unemployed were 4.5 for freight handlers and clerks, and 1.0 for machinists.

TABLE 9.—*Percentages of Membership of Trade Unions Unemployed (All*

	QUARTERS ENDING —	The State	Boston	Brockton	Fall River	Fitchburg	Haverhill
1	March 31, 1908,	17.9	16.9	10.1	1 —	1 —	1 —
2	June 30, 1908,	14.4	16.1	15.3	6.2	1 —	10.0
3	September 30, 1908,	10.6	10.3	11.4	12.7	1 —	3.1
4	December 31, 1908,	13.9	15.2	9.7	5.5	13.2	7.0
5	March 31, 1909,	11.4	11.8	8.6	7.1	1 —	4.1
6	June 30, 1909,	6.4	6.9	7.6	6.4	4.4	6.5
7	September 30, 1909,	4.8	4.1	6.4	7.4	2.6	4.4
8	December 31, 1909,	9.4	9.2	8.2	11.6	6.1	2.0
9	March 31, 1910,	7.1	8.1	4.5	5.5	4.0	6.9
10	June 30, 1910,	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	1.5	3.8
11	September 30, 1910,	5.6	5.1	3.5	6.6	1.4	3.0
12	December 31, 1910,	10.2	9.9	4.2	11.2	2.3	3.0
13	March 31, 1911,	10.4	7.1	20.7	16.0	4.2	5.5
14	June 30, 1911,	6.6	4.8	3.5	37.5	1.1	1.0
15	September 30, 1911,	5.6	5.0	4.1	16.3	1.4	2.4
16	December 30, ² 1911,	9.7	8.1	4.3	15.0	5.7	3.1
17	March 30, ² 1912,	14.1	7.5	17.0	9.7	7.7	5.1
18	June 29, ² 1912,	5.3	5.3	7.4	2.9	2.9	9.6
19	September 30, 1912,	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.9	1.8	6.5
20	December 31, 1912,	9.1	11.4	3.3	6.5	5.5	7.5
21	March 31, 1913,	11.3	10.7	8.0	7.2	3.1	3.9
22	June 30, 1913,	6.4	5.8	4.7	24.5	4.0	7.2
23	September 30, 1913,	6.8	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.9
24	December 31, 1913,	10.4	10.5	5.3	8.5	4.6	7.1
25	March 31, 1914,	12.9	11.2	11.6	10.6	4.9	14.6
26	June 30, 1914,	9.9	10.1	15.4	3.8	7.5	8.8
27	September 30, 1914,	11.0	11.1	12.4	11.8	2.9	6.0
28	December 31, 1914,	18.3	15.7	16.3	13.1	12.0	16.5
29	March 31, 1915,	16.6	13.9	27.6	15.2	13.0	16.1
30	June 30, 1915,	10.6	12.1	12.7	8.0	4.0	8.1
31	September 30, 1915,	7.0	6.8	7.6	5.5	5.2	3.8
32	December 31, 1915,	8.6	9.5	1.9	13.2	10.1	2.3

¹ Membership reporting was not sufficiently large to justify use of returns for comparative purposes.

² Owing to the fact that the respective dates — December 31, 1911, March 31, 1912, and June 30, 1912 — fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns in each case was the day preceding.

* The unemployment of the textile operatives during the memorable strike that occurred in Lawrence early in 1912 is not represented in this percentage for the reason that prior to March 30, 1912, nearly, if not quite, all the strikers had returned to work.

Causes) at the Close of Each Quarter, 1908-1915: By Principal Cities.

Holyoke	Lawrence	Lowell	Lynn	New Bedford	Quincy	Salem	Springfield	Worcester
1 -	38.9	32.8	4.0	43.5	1 -	1 -	1 -	11.1
1 -	17.3	8.4	19.3	15.4	1 -	1 -	5.8	14.0
1 -	14.6	10.0	5.3	13.2	2.5	1 -	3.3	8.4
20.4	14.3	12.6	7.3	39.9	4.0	8.7	12.4	11.8
12.2	7.8	14.2	5.4	12.3	5.4	17.8	7.4	6.3
2.6	5.5	7.1	8.1	14.2	1.5	11.4	2.3	3.7
1.5	3.1	11.0	7.5	7.9	2.3	12.5	2.7	3.0
6.4	16.7	8.8	7.0	13.4	9.1	7.3	6.2	7.6
3.6	9.1	7.3	6.7	11.2	3.5	7.5	3.6	5.2
3.6	17.1	12.8	16.1	9.1	3.5	4.7	2.5	2.6
2.5	7.5	14.0	9.6	7.4	1.8	5.8	4.3	4.2
22.4	14.1	20.0	8.1	20.2	12.1	6.4	6.5	6.0
9.0	16.0	17.0	8.8	15.3	8.5	6.4	8.6	7.3
7.4	16.4	8.9	6.0	12.1	1.7	2.8	5.1	5.7
2.1	10.0	7.5	4.9	10.1	2.8	2.0	4.2	4.8
19.7	18.1	12.0	4.5	13.0	22.0	4.5	7.5	9.4
17.6	*3.1	*80.6	11.9	8.5	4.1	5.6	4.3	11.3
6.1	2.9	6.2	8.6	4.5	1.9	2.7	1.7	3.7
1.4	10.0	4.5	10.9	4.6	1.4	2.7	1.9	3.3
11.1	20.2	2.9	8.1	5.7	3.8	4.4	3.7	7.7
7.8	23.0	8.8	14.8	8.4	3.5	6.9	6.2	7.3
6.2	20.3	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.0	7.0	3.5	4.9
6.4	18.6	8.4	4.7	8.0	2.7	6.7	4.8	9.5
17.4	11.5	9.2	7.5	13.5	6.4	11.5	10.7	11.7
18.1	14.7	10.4	8.2	20.0	3.6	15.5	14.1	13.5
10.0	9.2	11.9	11.0	14.6	2.4	22.4	12.0	8.1
7.6	10.0	6.8	9.4	11.8	4.3	8.9	9.3	17.1
26.3	36.6	15.5	17.6	33.2	17.2	16.6	15.0	19.5
25.2	12.7	7.4	14.2	11.2	4.1	9.7	*25.8	13.6
19.2	10.2	2.2	12.3	8.8	1.4	4.4	6.6	12.0
15.4	6.3	2.6	5.1	3.0	2.3	5.2	4.0	*19.3
4.7	5.7	4.3	7.4	9.7	5.0	12.4	5.2	*19.4

* In explanation of this unusually high percentage unemployed for *all causes* it should be stated that over 9,000 organized textile workers in Lowell who were involved in a strike pending on March 30 were included in the aggregate number reported as unemployed on that date.

* High percentage due principally to unemployment of a very large number of street and electric railway employees who were involved in a strike. With these strikers eliminated the percentage would have been 13.9.

* The high percentages reported for Worcester were due to the unemployment of a number of machinists who were on strike. With these strikers eliminated, the percentages would have been 6.5 at the close of September, 1915, and 7.1 at the close of December, 1915.

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